THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1868. VOL. 29.—NO. 41

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—To a good tenant the House now occupied by Capt. Geo. Mellersh, containing six rooms, pantry, kitchen and servants' room. Also, a House having four rooms and kitchen. Apply to
GEO. P. ZEIGLER,
sep30 tf Cor. Hill and Alabama streets.

FOR RENT.—The large COTTON SHED of Wormeley & Pickett, on Madison street, extending through to Court; also the splendid Store and Cellar, No. 37 Adams street. Possession given immediately. Apply to
WORMELEY, PICKETT & CO.,
aug 37 Adams street.

FOR RENT—Up-stairs, No. 19 Jefferson street. Two Rooms suitable for offices or sleeping rooms. Apply at Appeal office. mh1

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—One UPRIGHT BOILER AND ENGINE, on iron frame, 4-horse power. Call at Water Tanks, foot of Madison street. sep15

FOR SALE—PATENT RIGHT.—The Patent Right of a newly invented "Lock Guard" for any State in the Union can be secured by application to the undersigned. It is useful, and will pay active men who engage in its sale. One in use at this office, where those interested can inspect it. Address
SAM SHLOSS, Appeal.
aug 17 tf

SUBURBAN LANDS AND RESIDENCE FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS.—My lands, 3 miles east of the city, are for sale, on terms to suit purchasers, for cash or on any time—from one to ten years, and in any quantity—from 5 acres to 200. My residence, with from 14 to 25 acres land, will be sold at a great bargain, for cash, or on the usual terms. Apply to myself, on the premises, or to Royster, Tresevant & Co., my agents, in the city.
jel1 N. M. TREZEVANT.

WANTS.

WANTED.—A temperate and industrious young man, with good references, who is willing to work around a store and make himself generally useful around a house, can find a situation in the country, by addressing B., Appeal office. oct13 2t

WANTED.—To rent, a Residence convenient to business, somewhere between Exchange and Vance streets, and not more than two or three squares from Main, containing about five or six rooms besides servants' room. Address [oct 1f] JOHN AINSLIE.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.—I have a tract of 5 0 Acres of Land, twelve miles from Dover, the county town of Stewart county, Tennessee, which I desire to exchange for city property. S. P. YEOMANS, Attorney,
oct 1f 332 Second street, Memphis.

WANTED—Chambermaids and Scrubbers at
oct1f COMMERCIAL H. TEL.

WANTED—By a competent man, a situation as Book-keeper or salesman—a Cotton and Grocery house preferred. The applicant has been engaged in business in Memphis for twelve years. The best of city and country references given. Address Z., care J. M. Keating, Appeal office. sep11

WANTED.—A situation as Book-keeper by an experienced business man and thorough accountant. Address B. C., Appeal office.
aug28

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Furnished Rooms with Board, at 161 Second street. References required. sep6

STOLEN.

HORSE STOLEN.—On last Tuesday night, about 11 o'clock, from my lot, my riding HORSE. I followed him as far as Holly Springs and Lafayette. The thief offered him for sale in both the livery stables at Holly Springs. I am inclined to think he will make for the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. Said horse is a large bay, 17¼ hands high, very broad across the hips, a little larger on the left hip than the right, left hind foot white, broad flat forehead, walks and trots well, and a No. 1 loper, very short body for a horse of his size; on the left shoulder is a brand M., and J. P. under it, and a J. P. on the left hip; saddle and harness marks around his girth, a scar on one of his ankles, I don't recollect which; mane a little worn by collar. I will give Fifty Dollars for the recovery of the horse or any information so that I will get him again, or One Hundred Dollars for the thief and horse.
F. J. BOYDT,
Sardis, Miss., October 1, 1868. oct6 1m

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THERE will be a meeting of the Incorporators and Stockholders of the Memphis, Holly Springs, Okalona and Selma Railroad, at Oxalona, on MONDAY, November 9th, for the purpose of organization. A prompt and full attendance is expected.
oct10 N. B. FORREST, President, pro tem.

Notice.

ALL articles left at my Shop for repair and not called for within thirty (30) days, will be sold to pay charges.
WM. SCHNEIDER,
Gun Maker, No. 42 Washington street.
oct6 10.

Notice.

MR. D. J. DOYLE became a member of our firm on the 1st inst., the firm style remaining unchanged.
HARRIS, COCHRAN & CO.
September 16, 1868. sep17 1m

Notice.

I HAVE a good EIGHTY SAW PRATT GIN, which I will sell cheap. I refer to Messrs. Galbraith, Stewart & Co.
se8 tf A. WRIGHT,

Notice.

I HAVE two beautiful and well improved Plantations in Lee county, Ga., within three miles of the city of Albany, bounded by one of the best railroads in the State, and a fine Lot and commodious Dwelling in the city, which I will gladly sell or exchange for other property, near or to me.
ap18 A. WRIGHT.

NOTICE.

WE ARE PREPARED TO MAKE LIBERAL
CASH ADVANCES ON SHIPMENTS
of Cotton to our correspondents in New Orleans, La.
MARTIN WALT & CO.,
Memphis, Sep. 26, 1868 [1m] 272 Front st

TRANSPORTATION.

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD.

Open to Madison

ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1868, the trains on the Eastern Division of this Road will run regularly as follows:

GOING WEST—Leaves Hopefield Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7:30 a.m., and arrive at Madison at 1 o'clock p.m.

COMING EAST—Leaves Madison Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7:30 a.m.; arrive at Hopefield at 1 o'clock p.m., and Memphis at 1:30 p.m.

The Ferryboat Nevada leaves the foot of Union street at 7 a.m.

Tickets for sale at all the Railroad Ticket offices in the city.

Freights for Madison or way stations received by P. M. Patterson & Co., at their Wharf-boat, foot of Union street.

Freight to Way Stations must be prepaid.

☞ Office of Road, No. 12 Jefferson street.
au29 tf E. W. ROBERTSON, Gen. Sup't.

STILL LOWER REDUCTION IN FREIGHTS.

Shortest Line, Quick Time, Lowest Rates

MEMPHIS & CHARLESTON R. R.

MARK YOUR GOODS
—VIA—
Virginia and Tennessee Air-Line

Rates via NORFOLK have been greatly reduced, and are as follows:

TO MEMPHIS, PER 100 POUNDS.

From	1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.	4th Class.
New York	$1 65	$1 50	$1 20	.95
Boston	1 65	1 50	1 30	.95
Philadelphia	1 90	1 75	1 35	.95
Baltimore	1 65	1 40	1 20	.85

All Rates to and from Memphis to be reduced in like proportion.

All Rates from New York to Memphis have this day been reduced to following figures:

First Class, per 100 lbs	$2 15
Second Class, per 100 lbs	1 90
Third Class, per 100 lbs	1 75
Fourth Class, per 100 lbs	1 25

This route having the SHORTEST LINE, is determined to transport Freights TO and FROM Memphis at as low rates, or lower, than any other line.

CLAIMS for LOSS and DAMAGE promptly adjusted.

For Bills of Lading or information, call on C. S. SAWYER, 278 Main street, or A. J. LOWE, Agent at Depot.
W. P. MOODY,
Gen'l Sup't M. and C. Railroad.
JOS. C. LOPEZ, Gen'l Frt Ag't. sep2

THE NEWS.

—The ladies in Ohio are raising Grant poles.

—Boston is to have street drinking fountains.

—There is an "Astor House" at Shanghae, China.

—The biggest pumpkin in France weighs 350 pounds.

—A ukase has been issued prohibiting homoepathy in Russia.

—A man is on trial in Cincinnati for forging street-car tickets.

—Malta and Alexandria have a submarine telegraph and like it.

—The famous cattle yards of Chicago pen 130,000 cattle at once.

—The proper dance for a tin wedding—can-can.

—Belmont's picture gallery is valued at $500,000.

—The Alabama river is in excellent boating order.

—The British royal family cost the country $35,000,000 annually.

—Mobile is uneasy concerning the number of incendiary fires in her limits.

—It will take 50,000 barrels of sugar to sweeten New Jersey's cranberry crop.

—There have been 153,534,404 feet of lumber surveyed in Bangor since January.

—A machine has been invented which will manufacture about one thousand cigars daily.

—The "captive balloon" in London cost $150,000, and is owned and worked by Frenchmen.

—Lady Franklin, now eighty, has returned from Asia to France.

—Queen Victoria is in her fiftieth year, and has nine children and thirteen grandchildren.

—Mrs. Payne, of Attalla county, Mississippi, recently shot and killed a negro who attempted an outrage on her.

—John Allen announces his intention to re-open his dance house on Water street, New York.

—Judge Hilton, of New York, gets a salary of $25,000 a year for attending to A. T. Stewart's law business.

—It is said that the fashion at weddings this winter will be to give the groom presents as well as the bride.

—An English jury decides that it is not murder for a man to stamp his mistress to death with spiked boots.

—A Boston house lately received a dispatch from Calcutta in less than twenty-one hours.

—An American is driving an omnibus over the new macadamized road from Jaffa to Jerusalem.

—The run from Nashville to Chattanooga, (150 miles,) which now occupies ten hours, is to be reduced to eight and a half.

—The directors of the St. Louis and St. Joseph railroad have elected Col. L. M. Lawson, an old citizen of St. Joseph, President of the road.

—Gen. Wm. P. Innes has resigned the Presidency of the Tennessee and Pacific railroad, and will return to Michigan about the 1st of January.

—Thirty-three Swiss emigrants arrived at Newbern, N. C., a few days since. They are mostly mechanics, and will establish themselves at Goldsboro.

—Longfellow's new book was published on the same day, namely, the 10th of October, in London, Leipsic, Paris and Boston.

—Calvin Shaw, town constable of Jonesboro, Tenn., was shot dead a few nights ago by Matt. McInturff, for calling his wife a liar.

—The *Cleveland Plainer Dealer* says a hospital for "women who have become disgusted with their husbands" is to be established in that city.

—Boston manufactures three thousand barrels of sugar daily. There is a good demand from the West, and two thousand barrels were shipped last week.

—It is stated that James L. Orr, of South Carolina, has determined to take up his residence at St. Joseph, Mo., and to resume the practice of law.

—In a recent examination of an old desk belonging to the late Joseph Robinson, of Beverly, Mass., about $1000 were found, $700 of which were in gold.

—Many English gentlemen, living in the suburbs of the railway companies, have purchased velocipedes, and declare their independence of steam.

—Father Jahn, the great apostle of gymnastics in Germany, is to have a bronze statue in Berlin, to be erected on the great Turnplatz in the Hasenhaide.

—A double track of steel rails is being rapidly laid along the Delaware division of the Erie railway, which includes the vicinity of Carr's Rock, thus bringing the road to a condition of safety.

—Dr. Paul F. Eve, of Nashville, is going to St. Louis to occupy the chair of surgery in the Missouri Medical College, recently made vacant by the death of Dr. McDowell.

—Dr. Grus, a German physician, was the first to introduce the homeopathic practice into the United States. At present the number of homeopathic practitioners in this country is 3637.

—Montreal journals claim that statistics show the per centage of persons attending school in that Province to be greater than that of any other country, not even excepting the United States.

—Commissioner Rollins has written to a resident of Lexington, Va., stating his want of authority to allow the applicant to distil fifteen or twenty gallons of apple brandy from his own orchard for his own use.

—The Paris *Liberte* says, that from the Amphictyonic League (1496 B. C.) to the Treaty of Zurich, in 1859, not less than 8697 treaties have been concluded, out of which one only has been respected—i. e., the Methuen Treaty between England and Portugal.

—Dumas has made a contract with Mr. Ullmann to come to this country and give readings. As he prides himself on his ability to cook, he is to cook a dinner for the public at $5 a head. He is to receive 25,000 francs per month and a share of the profits.

—"What kind of a time had you in the penitentiary?" said a man to a negro who had just returned from one and a half years' service for stealing. "Oh!" replied Sambo, "a bully good time, sah. Three hundred and seventy-six of us in there, and only one Democrat in the whole crowd."

—In the Episcopal General Convention, in New York, on Saturday, the new diocese of Nebraska was admitted to representation. The matter of having boys in surplices in the choir of the church where the Convention met was the subject of a rather warm debate, but was ultimately dropped, with the understanding that that feature is to be omitted while the Convention lasts.

—Impenetrable insensibility is one of the characteristics of Ben Butler. The other day a gentleman introduced in a private telegram about Butler these lines:

Whom friends and foes alike despise,
Whose soul equals through his devilous eyes,
In which, and in his face you see
The devil's liveliest effigy.

These complimentary verses probably would never have reached the public eye had not Butler discovered them and printed them with glad alacrity.

—William Parker, the chief superintendent of the Panama Railroad, whose assassination was reported a few days since, was the principal builder and first superintendent of the Boston and Worcester Railroad, whose affairs he managed for several years. Subsequently he became President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and, later still, of the Boston and Lowell. When called to the Panama Railroad, seven years ago, he was consulting engineer of the European and North American line, at St. John, New Brunswick.

DEPRAVITY.

The Case of O'Gorman vs. Walsh.

From the New York Tribune, 6th inst.]

A card was recently published in our columns denying the truth of the story sent us by our Boston correspondent. This has been generally copied, and the *Tribune* denounced for publishing false news. We now print a letter from our Boston correspondent, together with the documentary evidence upon which his narrative was based, and with this statement dismiss the subject.

BOSTON, September 28, 1868.—In the *Tribune* of the 22d September there appeared a paragraph which narrated briefly and imperfectly the seduction by the Rev. William M. Walsh, a Catholic priest at Hudson, of a Sister of Notre Dame by the name of Bridget Edith O'Gorman, or, as she was called in the Convent, Sister Teresa De Chantal. On the 25th September a card appeared in the *Tribune*, signed by Miss O'Gorman, which denied the seduction point-blank, and evaded the other statements in the paragraph, some of which were hurriedly and loosely made. After the publication of that card, your correspondent at once went to work in gathering proofs to substantiate his statements, and he has obtained, among other documents, the following:

First—A copy of the Sheriff's writ, taken out by Miss Bridget Edith O'Gorman herself, on the 15th instant, in which the property of the Rev. Wm. M. Walsh is attached for $3000 damages. In this writ Miss O'Gorman (who now apparently denies that she was ever seduced by Mr. Walsh), asserted as follows:

"First Count—And plaintiff says defendant made an assault upon her, and by force debauched and carnally knew her, whereby the plaintiff was made sick for a long time, to wit—for the space of one year, and her life was endangered, and she was subjected to great pain and anguish of body and mind,

"Second Count—And plaintiff further says, defendant was her spiritual adviser and director, and defendant, contrary to his duty as adviser and director, endeavored to violate and have carnal intercourse with the plaintiff, and administered certain drugs and potions to the plaintiff, which she is unable more particularly to describe, and by means of such drugs and potions so enfeebled and overmastered the plaintiff, that he was enabled to and did thereupon debauch and carnally know the plaintiff, and in consequence thereof plaintiff was made grievously sick for a long time, to-wit: for one year, and her life was endangered and she was subjected to great physical and mental pain and agony.

"Third Count—And plaintiff says defendant made an assault upon her and struck her, and ill-treated her, and kept her imprisoned for the space of one year, in consequence of which plaintiff was made grievously sick for a long time, to-wit: for one year."

On the 19th inst. the Rev. Mr. Walsh was arrested in Boston by a Deputy Sheriff, and being unable to procure bail, was committed to jail. The 19th was Saturday, and on Sunday afternoon Mr. Walsh settled the case and secured the discharge of the suit by paying cash into the hands of Miss Bridget O'Gorman's attorney's, the well-known Messrs. Hyo. Starkweather and H. M. Sheldon. Your correspondent has obtained a sworn affidavit made by Messrs. Starkweather and Sheldon, to the effect that Mr. Walsh confessed that he had had illicit intercourse with Bridget Edith O'Gorman, otherwise Sister Teresa DeChantal, and your correspondent has also the sworn affidavit of Miss Mary Gertrude Byron O'Gorman, the sister of Bridget, and through whose truly wonderful perseverance and ingenuity, mainly inspired simply by a desire to bring a villain to justice, and to lighten, if possible, her sister's and her family's tarnished honor, the iniquity of this case has been brought to light, that Mr. Walsh was suspended from his priesthood on account of performing the deeds mentioned in the Sheriff's writ. Miss Gertrude was told so by Mr. Walsh himself, and that he was suspended by Bishop Bayley, of New Jersey. In the card published in the *Tribune*, signed by Bridget O'Gorman, it is stated that Mr. Walsh was not suspended.

It appears singular that a woman who one day sues a man for seduction, and obtains damages, should on another deny that she was ever outraged. The explanation is this: By some means or other, Mr. Walsh has obtained possession of her again—in fact, it is believed that they left Boston together after the settlement of the case, and went to New York. The sight of the man excited feelings of affection which the weakened intellect of the girl could not resist, and she, it is believed, is once more in his toils—he a priest, and forbidden by his church to know the other sex, and she a professed bride of the church, vowed to celibacy. The card in the *Tribune* of the 25th was evidently the work of Mr. Walsh's brain, and not the girl's; she is not capable of document so Machiavelian in character.

The facts in regard to the seduction by the Rev. William M. Walsh, of Miss Bridget Edith O'Gorman, while she was a sister of Notre Dame in a house of the order, are succinctly these: The Rev. Walsh came to the convent six months before the outrage took place, which was on the 19th of January last. He was a curate in the convent, and the sisters did not confess to him, and he was not, in the sense their spiritual adviser. On the night of the 19th of last January he induced Miss O'Gorman to go into the chapel of the convent with him. There he gave her something to drink, which produced stupefaction. When she awoke she discovered that she had been violated. Her outraged feelings caused her to become deranged, and in hopes of hastening her recovery, she was sent by the mother to a convent at Newark, N. J. On the 31st of January she ran away in her religious dress, and went to the Continental Hotel in Philadelphia. She stayed there two weeks, and the Rev. Mr. Walsh found her there, boarding under the assumed name of Edith Cofton. He removed her to the house of Mrs. Wild, on Coates street, and kept her there nearly four months. During that time he visited her at Mrs. Wild's at various times, and she met him at New York at various times. On the 10th of last June she was at the Pacific Hotel, on Greenwich street, New York, with Mr. Walsh, and they were seen by parties in a position they should not have been in. This is susceptible of direct proof from eye-witnesses. In the middle of July—probably on the 15th—she sailed for England in the steamer Propontis, as she herself has said, sent there by Mr. Walsh. Out of his sight, she got over her infatuation for him (as she did lately in Boston, when she brought the suit against him), and told the steward of the vessel her tale. He took pity on her condition—in a foreign country without a friend—and paid her passage back in the steamship Siberia. She arrived in Boston on the 17th of August, her relatives—father, mother and sister—knowing nothing of her seduction and adventures. Between the 17th and 24th of August she confessed her shame to her sister, and besought her to obtain reparation. The parents of the sister reside in Rhode Island, and are highly respectable people. Bishop McFarland has charge of that diocese, and to him Gertrude O'Gorman appealed for justice. He wrote to Bishop Bayley, of New Jersey about the case, and it is believed caused the suspension of Rev. Mr. Walsh. Walsh then went to reside with some friends at Mount Holly, Burlington, N. J., and occasionally with his sister, in Philadelphia. Gertrude found him at Mount Holly, when she induced him to accompany her to Boston to see Bridget, it being necessary to get him into Massachusetts in order to punish him by law. He came on and was mulcted, as has already been narrated. Such are the sworn facts of this remarkable affair, and there is documentary evidence to support every allegation. In so bare a recital as this justice has not been done by any means to the foul wrong committed by the priest, or the heroism of the victim's sister, Gertrude. Miss Bridget O'Gorman is about twenty six years old, and quite handsome. Mr. Walsh is about thirty, and looks like a very gentlemanly priest. It is said that there is a possibility that the Rev. Mr. Walsh will be allowed by his superiors to marry Miss O'Gorman, and thus at least partly redeem her honor.

The following affidavits substantiate the above narrative:

We, George C. Starkweather and H. N. Sheldon, both of Boston, county of Suffolk, and commonwealth of Massachusetts, on oath say that the Rev. Wm. M. Walsh was arrested on a writ issued by us for the seduction of Miss Bridget E. O'Gorman, that he confessed to us, and to each of us, that he had had illicit intercourse with the said Bridget, and that he had settled the suit by a cash payment.

GEORGE C. STARKWEATHER.
H. N. SHELDON.

SUFFOLK, ss., September 28, 1868.—Subscribed and sworn to severally by the said George C. Starkweather and H. N. Sheldon, before me.

WM. A. HERRICK, Justice of the Peace.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Suffolk, ss:

I, Mary Gertrude Byron O'Gorman, having been duly sworn, depose and say that I was present when my sister Bridget E. O'Gorman, authorized Messrs Starkweather & Sheldon to bring her suit against the Rev. William M. Walsh. I furthermore state that I have reliable information that said Walsh was suspended from his priesthood on account of his acts charged in the writ.

MARY GERTRUDE BYRON O'GORMAN.

SUFFOLK, ss., September 28, 1868.—Subscribed and sworn to by the said Mary Gertrude Byron O'Gorman before me.

WM. A. HERRICK, Justice of the Peace.

[The affidavit of Miss Bridget O'Gorman charging Walsh with the foul crimes is also in our possession, but as our correspondent gives a full abstract of it we do not think it necessary to print.]

ENGLISH VIEW OF THE SOUTH.

Address of Mr. John Everitt of London.

Delivered at Luton, England, August 28th.

Mr. JOHN EVE[illegible] of London, delivered an address [illegible] in Luton, England, of which a report reaches us in the Luton *Times*. We are pleased to learn from the address that Mr. E. expected to sail at once for the United States, and we presume is now in this country. We hope that we may have an opportunity soon of welcoming him to Memphis. The address at Luton was mainly upon the resources of the Southern States, and the character of their people. The following extracts will be read with interest:

It (slavery) had gone from their hearts and homes, and now let them look at that wonderful land rid of this incubus of slavery, and without dispareging for a moment the wonderful people of the North, or his own people, a more honorable and more conscientious race did not exist on this planet than he saw living there on the borders of the Mississippi, the Tennessee, and on the Gulf of Mexico—men who were of our own kith and kin, men who sympathized deeply with our sentiments of freedom, and who said to him with tears in their eyes—"Oh that we were under the shadow of your flag!"—men who would give anything to be identified with the great institution of this country—men who were rich in sympathy with everything that was right-minded and noble and free.

* * * * * * *

The soil of the Southern States was remarkably prolific. There were all sorts of soils. The great bulk of the soil he traveled over was of the garden mould sort, a dark mould from a depth of two feet to fourteen feet. He had seen black mould fourteen feet deep, and this not over a garden, not over a parish, but extending over hundreds and thousands of acres, lying yonder on the Mississippi, called the Mississippi prairie land, land that would bear anything—cotton, corn, fruits, in fact they could not mention anything within the range of culture that might not be grown to any extent without manure. The only thing there was to keep down the weeds; the great trouble was to get rid of the weeds. What would they say when he told them that that land had been bought, he believed he had bought some of it, at five dollars per acre, which was about 17s. 6d. in our money? There was not an acre of land in the county of Bedford, not including the Biggleswade garden land, which could hold a candle to it.

* * * * * * *

The Southern country was waiting for human labor. The soil was rich to repletion, and there was in it everything that could possibly contribute to the requirements of the most polished and most refined civilization. It was a land, so to speak, flowing with milk and honey. It had broad rivers and streams; it had glorious valleys; it had lofty mountains; it had everything inviting to humanity. It was a country which wanted the simplest requirements of labor; and in that country no man need starve.

Then they might say, "What about the climate?" When he went there an insurance office wanted to charge him five per cent. on his life assurance because he was going beyond the thirty-sixth degree of latitude. He did not pay it, however, but they tried it on, and no doubt in the honest conviction that it was dangerous for a man to go there. There was a general impression that it was unhealthy for a man to go beyond the thirty-sixth parallel, because there they would get into a malarious, pestiferous, fever-stricken country, where a man had nineteen chances to one against him. He might say once that a more thorough delusion did not exist in the mind of any human being. (Laughter and cheers.) Let them listen to a few facts. He determined to know the truth; he could see no way of doing that except by getting statistics which no one could deny, and when he was there he asked all sorts of people all sorts of questions. He began, amongst other things, to inquire about life averages. Every country had its life averages. Every one who had dealings with an insurance company knew that on these life averages the profits of those institutions were based. When he was in the Gulf of Mexico on a steamer he happened providentially to come across a gentleman going to New Orleans for the purpose of extending life business; so he got him planted in a corner and got before him, and kept him for a good three hours asking him questions, and he wormed out of him everything he wanted to know. (Laughter and cheers.) He represented the Equitable office in New York, which was based on the Northampton tables, the same in its constitution as the Equitable office in London, one of the oldest and best institutions of London. In 1806, according to the published reports, the business of life assurances being kept separate in the North from the South, the South showed a life average of forty-two years, and the North of only thirty-six. And that was the country on going to which an office wanted him to pay five per cent. for an extra risk! The thing was ridiculous; it was monstrous.

As to resources the Southern States had everything in minerals. They had corn, wine, oil, cotton, tobacco, and everything man could want in the greatest abundance. He had seen mountains of iron ore, great lumps, which looked as if they had been run in crystals. Again, here were towering mountains of coal, coal seen under water, coal in the greatest abundance and of a good quality too. The resources of that Southern country in minerals were greater than in any country they could mention.

The South was divided into two classes—the planter and the slave—no middle class—no such class where there was slavery—it must be king and serf—must be nobles and slaves. The planters lived in their mansions in great style! They lived like lords and country squires. They were the most hospitable people from all he could hear that ever lived. Taken as a whole they were a high-minded, high-spirited, high-souled race.

* * * * * * *

The planters were stripped of their wealth, and ladies of distinguished birth, of first-class education, who had never soiled their fingers, who had been waited upon from birth, and every word attended to and every wish gratified, were suddenly thrown by that war into the most helpless poverty; and they had to cultivate gardens in order to grow vegetables to keep themselves alive. Persons who were worth 25,000 to 30,000 dollars a year were left without the wherewith to buy a meal of food, unless they set to work to cultivate their gardens. Many young men after the war, who had been educated in our public schools, had gone to handle the plough and set hard to work, and if they stuck to hard work they would soon restore the wasted means of the South, for with the work would come pleasure, with the pleasure would come profit, with the profit would come self-respect, and with the self-respect would come manhood, and they would rise, for it was only as manhood rose that a nation rose. [Cheers.] And if we could by our sympathy help and cheer them on they would join us in carrying forward the glorious tide of human progress and human civilization and Christian influence, until England and America combined would purge the world.

* * * * * * *

People said the slaves would not work. They could not be surprised at that. It was like letting a schoolboy out for a holiday after being kept in for a long period. A schoolboy would not work when he had got a holiday. And the slaves had got their holiday, and they would go marching up and down declaring that they would work no more. They were free and they could not understand it. No wonder they got it into their heads that they would work no more. The wonder was that they got anything into their heads. Now they began to find that they must work, and he never saw laborers work better in his life than he saw them work in the plantations on the Mississippi. The testimony now of all right minded men was that the blacks are working uncommonly well. When a man ate the bread of industry it was not the color of his skin that told him it was sweet. There were people who had not got black skins who were not fond of work. There were white people who if you would keep them would not work at all. [Laughter.] The colored man would work if he was paid. And if he was bamboozled and cheated he wouldn't work and would they? [Laughter.]

Would they believe him? There had never been more than two millions of laborers in the Southern States. He had searched the records from the Mississippi river to Washington. He had spent hours and hours in the middle of the night searching for facts, and there never had been two millions of paid laborers in the thirteen States—in a country thirteen times the size of England. They would think that two millions of laborers would do very little. What was the result? These thirteen States had exported, dollar for dollar, more in amount than the Northern States with their teeming millions, more than Russia, more than Prussia, more than Austria, more than Germany, more than France, and, leaving out the manufactures of this country, more than England. These two millions of laborers had exported more dollars' worth than any country on the face of the globe, and they might include manufactures of any other country except England. In fact they might put two or three of those countries together, and then the South would beat them. What did this prove? That with this small number of laborers, labor was wanted and was well paid. There was a wonderful field in which humanity might go to enjoy its own industry. The South was a glorious land full of plenty.

If he were to speak to them of its rivers, look at that glorious Mississippi rolling along for 3000 miles, averaging more than a mile in width. If we had a canal 3000 miles long in England the country would have to be cut like a gridiron. It had been said by one of the finest men who ever lived—Richard Cobden—(loud cheers)—that the valley of the Mississippi would grow corn enough to feed the civilized world. Let them try to drink that in. If they could it would expand them; and if they couldn't it would crack them. (Laugh.) And then let them think of the valleys of the Shenandoah, the Hudson, the Rappahannock.

After the war many slaves were devotedly attached to their masters. He had often spoken to one "Uncle Bill," and tried to draw him out on the subject. "Well, Uncle Bill," he had said, "is not this a glorious change?" But he could not get Bill to say anything. He pressed him very hard. "Like master very well," said Bill, "always very kind to me, sir." He could not get Bill to say a word beyond that. One day he pressed him rather hard, and he said, "You know, sir, we have to buy our own clothes now." (Laughter.)

The probable future of the South? What a landscape! What a panorama! How it stretched out over hundreds and thousands and millions of acres of land, to be covered with a teeming population. When he thought of the glorious views he had had there, and then thought that that vast country was to be peopled by large populations, by busy pushing hives of men, he remembered that this beautiful rich soil was to be cultivated, he felt that language was weak and insignificant. He saw there a country capable of taking within its arms almost the entire human race; what a future was that country to have? Was there any man who could presume to guess? The imagination falls, and the mightiest wing of thought tires and becomes weary, and we are glad to get away from the theme. It would be a garden laden with the richest of human needs, a country full to the overflowing with all the requirements of human necessities. It was to be a country gloriously great and gloriously free, and how few years it would require to effect the change!

He should like to see colonies of 50 to 100 families go out there and settle in those splendid lands, not go out solitary, like a marked crow, but in colonies. And it was no use to send men who were not adapted. He saw many people go to the States who had much better stay at home. He knew of young men trained behind the counter, a very honorable calling—he was trained there himself—go out to farming. Now farming was a pretty tight job for any of them, and the English farmer wanted a great deal more knowledge before he could battle with the elements as well as he thought he would. But those young men knew nothing of farming. They wanted men who understood land and could cultivate it with a little money, not much. A man with £300 there could do as much as a man here with £2000. The mischief was that the wrong man went to the wrong place. Every nation grew its own shopkeepers fast enough, and its professional men, its lawyers and its doctors. What a young country wanted was sinew, with a little brain to guide it, pluck, tenacity, sticking to things and determining to go through, not for a man to lay down in the face of a difficulty and let the wheel go over him. A man who would climb in this country had difficulty to meet; he would have a fall now and then. The thing America wanted was not the sloughings of this country, but the cuttings of this country. A gardener would never think of planting the weeds that grow up at the bottom of the rose bush, but he would set that which might be grafted into another tree. A young man who had been constantly pinned to his mother's apron string should not go to America. A man who had got no resources in himself should not go to America. There was no body there to pick you up if you fell down. It must be right hearty manhood to go to America. And if a man went there with a little money, suitably provided, he would get on well. Australia was a beautiful country. New Zealand was a beautiful land, but look at the distance! The Nova Scotia come over from America in eight days five hours, the very ship he would sail in next Saturday. And the officer told him if they had a gale in their favor, he believed they could do it under a week. America now was not so far off as Edinburgh used to be. People used to make their wills before they went to York. Nine or ten days from next Saturday he should be in New York, and in a few more days on the banks of the Mississippi; and on the 6th of November he should be back again. The distance had got so reduced to measure and time that to cross the Atlantic gave him little more thought that he would take if he had to step into the train to-night for York. A carpet bag, a hair brush, and two or three things were all he wanted to go to New York. [Laughter.]

In conclusion, he said if he had rectified any wrong impression; or diffused abroad a little information respecting the Southern States, he had not spent his time in vain.

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For Vice President.....FRANK P. BLAIR.

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EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

For Congress.....JOHN W. LEFTWICH.
For Elector.....W. W. VAUGHAN.

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Fourth District—A. A. STEELE, of Marshall.
Fifth District—F. C. CAHILL, of Davidson.
Sixth District—ELIJAH WALKER, of Wayne.
Seventh District—H. J. TURNER of Lauderdale.
Eighth District—W. W. VAUGHN, of Stoneweed.

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Third District—E. A. JAMES, of Chattanooga.
Fourth District—J. H. THOMPSON, of Shelbyville.
Fifth District—W. M. BROWN, J. F. JONES, T. F. BEACH, A. ROBERTS and JAMES T. DUNLAP, of Nashville.
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J. W. PACE, McNairy County.
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FOR SHELBY COUNTY.

WILLIAM R. HUNT, JESSE W. PAGE, Jr.,
ROBERT GOOD. A. SESSEL.
A. WOODWARD, N. S. BRUCE.
PAUL CIOALLA.

THE ELECTIONS.

The returns up to 1 o'clock last night will be found in our telegraphic column this morning. They are not so full as to enable us to make a definite conclusion, but satisfactory enough to enable us to say to our readers that the chances of success are largely with the Democratic party. Among those of the Radicals said to be defeated, our readers will find the name of ASHLEY, the infamous impeacher of President JOHNSON. This of itself is a rebuke of Radicalism, of which we may well feel proud. But it is not the only important one inflicted upon the enemies of the country. They are in numbers sufficient to warrant us in saying to the Democracy of Memphis "BE OF GOOD CHEER."

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD—AN APPEAL FOR UNITED ACTION.

The great importance of a Pacific Railroad for the South, and the necessity that timely exertions be made to connect the States east of the Mississippi river with that great project, induced us to place before the numerous readers of the APPEAL yesterday, the report of the Committee appointed to address the people on that subject. In a concise and pointed manner, the Committee have presented the question so plainly and directly that every man can easily understand it.

This projected road, in a very few words, has been placed on an impregnable basis:

1. It is the *shortest* and *most direct* road to the Pacific, and the *nearest* route for every great city in the Union.

2. It is to pass through a *settled country*. Even that portion of the route to be located in Mexico is well settled, there being several large cities on and near to it.

3. The lands on both sides are rich, yielding immense productions; and they are never failing in mineral wealth.

4. It is intersected by navigable rivers, or near the Gulf ports, which facilitates and cheapens construction, and, when finished, these, it is proposed, will add considerably to its value as feeders to the road.

5. It passes through a mild climate, unimpeded by ice or snow. Fully one-half of it will be through a semi-tropical country.

6. In order to properly appreciate the trade and traffic that will flow to this road from the country south of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi river let any one take up any recent railroad map, and trace up the net-work of railways in the Southern States, already finished or progressing to completion, concentrating either at Memphis, Vicksburg or New Orleans—the twenty thousand miles of navigable streams that unite and pass by New Orleans—the trade of that great city by the Gulf of Mexico—the enlarged system of railroads made and making in Louisiana and Texas, coming up from the Gulf and the interior—and who shall question but that these connecting roads across the Mississippi bottom will make this Southern railroad to San Blas one of the leading roads of the United States, if not of the world.

But it seems to us that the Committee, in their effort to be concise, have omitted an important fact which determines this whole question. San Blas, the proposed terminus on the Pacific, is not only a magnificent harbor, but, by examining the chart of navigators across the Pacific to India, it will be seen that starting from San Francisco, they drop down to a line opposite San Blas. It thus appears that this proposed road is not only the shortest and most direct across the continent, but it is likewise in the exact line of the track of navigators across the Pacific.

Hence, with an earnestness and zeal that may not be embodied in words, we would urge the people of the South everywhere, to speak out on this question *potentially* that there can be no mistake about its speedy construction being their unanimous wish. Each State should appoint agents to go to Washington next winter, and uniting with friends everywhere, secure the passage of this bill with the amendments suggested.

So far from plunging the country into debt, these roads—that on the thirty-fifth parallel, that running off to Puget Sound, and that being built by Salt Lake—will open up an extended area of territory, develop mines of incalculable value, together with other sources of wealth, and in a very few years, will add to the commerce and *taxable resources* of the country far more than all these roads will cost, cost what they may.

Of what value is a country if roads and water-courses are not built to people it and unfold its treasures? France, at an enormous expenditure, has opened the Suez Canal to reach India. England has guaranteed a fixed interest on four hundred millions of dollars invested in railroads, in order to accomplish the same object. And shall the United States, aspiring to be one of the great, if not greatest commercial powers of the nineteenth century, falter on the way to absolute supremacy, when the trade of the Orient is unfolded to its view and within its grasp? Our almost unexampled progress in the past, not less than our most sanguine anticipations in the future alike forbid it. We urge, then, upon our people that they give point, force and potency to the address of Messrs. GREENLAW, TREZEVANT, WOODRUFF and others by instructing our Representatives in Congress, and our Senators as to their duty in the matter, and by every exertion possible to them.

DEATH OF PROF. NATHAN LAWRENCE LINDSLEY.

By the Nashville papers of Sunday we are in receipt of the news of the death of this former distinguished Professor of Classics in the Cumberland University, and founder of the Greenwood Seminary in Middle Tennessee. His death was occasioned by an acute abscess of the liver, complicated with organic disease of the heart, and occurred on the 10th inst.

Prof. LINDSLEY was a graduate of the University of Nashville, of the class of 1836, then under the presidency of his distinguished father. For a year or two subsequently, he was a tutor in the institution, whence he removed to Lebanon and assisted in the establishment of the Cumberland University, in which he held the chair of Professor of Classics for a period of eighteen years. About ten years since he resigned his position in that institution, and founded Greenwood Seminary, near Lebanon, a school of private instruction, in the conduct of which he was engaged when prostrated by illness.

Professor Lindsley, says the Nashville *Union and American*, was one of the most erudite scholars in the country, and enjoyed the acquaintance and friendship of the most eminent men in his profession. For twenty years he had been employed in collecting and preparing the materials for a Dictionary of the English language on a plan somewhat different from that of either WEBSTER or WORCESTER, and had made some progress in its compilation. He was an intimate friend and admirer of Dr. Worcester. The distinguished scholars of the country, aware of the profound attainments of Professor LINDSLEY in lingual science, had looked forward to its completion with great interest; and the intelligence of his death will advise them of the loss which literature has sustained in his failure to finish it.

In the death of Professor LINDSLEY, at the ripe age of fifty-three years, the community among whom he lived so long, and, indeed, the whole State, loses a remarkable man; one of gentle, unobtrusive manners, a ripe and erudite scholar; and a Christian exemplar, noted for the purity of his private life, and characterized by the utmost devotion to every public trust committed to him. He leaves a family to mourn his decease, his eldest son being PHILIP LINDSLEY, Esq., of the Nashville bar.

CONGRESS WILL NOT MEET ON THE 16th.

Gen. SCHENCK has telegraphed from Dayton to Washington that he and Senator MORGAN have decided that it is not necessary to notify a quorum of Congress to meet on the 16th. The Presiding officer will accordingly, on that day, adjourn the two houses of Congress, to meet on November 6.

By Telegraph.

THE NORTHERN ELECTIONS.

The Returns Encouraging for the Democracy.

OHIO.

CLEVELAND, October 13.—Returns are yet scattering. They mostly show Republican gains. Sandusky city, complete, gives Democratic majority of 21; a Republican gain of 121.

ZANESVILLE, October 13.—Complete returns show a Democratic majority of 38; a Republican gain of 160.

In Toledo Ashley's friends fear his defeat.

Trumbull County—Eleven townships show a Republican gain of 306.

Erie County—Conceded to the Republicans by 900; a gain of 300.

Huron County—Thirteen townships show a Republican gain of 67.

Lake County—Complete returns give a Republican majority of 1884; a gain of 322.

In Cleveland city all the wards but one give a Republican majority of 784; a gain of 158.

Erie County—Complete returns give a Republican majority of 778; a gain of 307. Gibson, the Radical candidate for Congress, runs 50 behind his ticket.

HAMILTON, O., October 13.—The vote given below is based on the Congressional vote of 1866: Republican gains in Butler county, St. Clair township, 30. Third ward Hamilton city, Liberty township, gives 18 Republican majority. Republican losses: Oxford township 45; 1st ward in Hamilton 11; Wilford township 15; Madison township 32; Hanover township 6; Ross township 21.

Preble County—A Republican gain in Jackson township of 19; Somers township of 121; in Washington township of 1; Jefferson township 11; Israel township, a Republican loss of 14.

OXFORD, October 13.—Oxford township in Butler county gives Schenck 420; Vallandigham, 275—the heaviest vote ever polled here. Vallandigham runs 9 behind the balance of his ticket. A Republican gain over the vote of 1867.

COLUMBUS, October 13. The city gives 1859 Democratic majority. A Democratic gain of 661 over last year.

Franklin county—nine townships—and the city of Columbus give a Democratic gain of 696 over last year. Their majority in the county will exceed 3300.

CLEVELAND, O., October 13.—Returns from Indiana are meager and scattering, and show Republican gains. Nothing from Nebraska. In Toledo Ashley's defeat is feared. Anglaize gives a Republican gain of 150.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, October 13.—The weather is clear, cool and delightful. The polls opened at 7 o'clock, where long lines of voters had a sembled. Both parties will show their full vote. The city is somewhat excited by rumors of large crowds arriving from New York and Baltimore, and also by a report of an attack at Baltimore upon Washington passengers who were passing through to this city, last evening, in which several Republicans were injured and others driven from the train.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Considerable fighting is going on in the Sixteenth ward, a boy named Henry Perkins, aged sixteen, was shot in the abdomen by Deputy Sheriff Jas Flanigan, and mortally wounded. Flanigan was arrested. In the Sixth ward heavy fighting is reported between the police and Sheriff's officers. The Judges of the Courts are sitting to grant writs of habeas corpus in cases where persons are arrested by the Sheriff's officers. Both Democrats and Republicans have committees of lawyers waiting in the court room to defend clients of their respective parties applying for discharge under writs of habeas corpus.

THIRD DISTRICT.

In the Third ward Washington Hamilton, a notorious character, created a disturbance at the polls. A policeman attempted to arrest him when Hamilton drew a revolver and the policeman shot him in the neck, inflicting a serious wound.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

2 p.m.—The voting continues very heavy, and it is said to be double that polled at the same hour last year. The Sheriff's deputies are generally keeping very quiet, and no disturbances have occurred except those mentioned already. In the Democratic wards the Supreme Court naturalization papers are being voted on, but in the Republican wards they are rejected. In the Fourth Congressional District the Republican majority will be very large. In the third the majority will be equal to that of the last Congressional election.

Two Deputy Sheriffs who had carried a man to prison under the committal of an alderman were ousted and committed by Judge Allison on the ground that the original committal was illegal.

FIFTH DISPATCH.

District Attorney Mann, usually good authority, states that his belief is that the Republicans have carried the city ticket. Several shooting affairs have occurred. Jack Tobin, the Sheriff's deputy, fired a pistol at a police officer in the Continental bar room, but failed to hit him. He was arrested by four policemen and carried before Judge Allison, and held to bail in $6000. Tobin had the officers arrested and held to bail before Alderman White. Three New York roughs were arrested in Arch street, but their comrades attempted to rescue them; a pistol shot was fired at the officer, who narrowly escaped. Two of the roughs were rescued, and one secured.

SIXTH DISPATCH.

In the election returns from the State election, the gains and losses here given are computed on the vote of last year when the Democrats had nine hundred and eighty-two majority:

Chester county—West Chester, Hartrauft 608 majority; Republican gain, 85. Eleven districts in the county give Hartrauft 789; Republican gain 102.

Philadelphia city—Eleventh ward, 900 majority for Boyle; Democratic gain, 124. Fifth ward, Boyle 1088 majority; Democratic gain, 64. 12th Ward gives 280 Democratic majority; Democratic loss of 177. 17th Ward gives 1193 Democratic majority; a gain of 56.

A Republican elected in Seventh Congressional District.

Schuylkill county—St. Clair, 235 Republican majority; Republican gain, 167. Returns from Columbia township indicate 6000 Republican majority, and in Lancaster county a gain of 700. Palo Alto gives 24 Democratic majority; Democratic loss 17.

Berks county—Rockland gives a Democratic majority of 136; Democratic gain of 21.

Reading—Sixth Ward gives a Republican majority of 2; Democratic gain of 19. 8th Ward gives 65 Democratic majority; a Democratic gain of 20. 1st Ward gives a Republican majority of 106; a Republican gain of 15. 5th Ward gives a Democratic majority of 21; a Democratic gain of 28.

Pine Grove shows a Democratic gain of 92.

THE LATEST.

PHILADELPHIA, October 13.—The city returns come in slowly. Democrats gain the city and first Congressman. The State is very close. The Eighteenth ward gives 859 Democratic majority; Twenty-fourth ward gives 200 Democratic majority; Seventeenth ward gives 1386 Democratic majority. These wards show a Democratic gain of 1762. The Democratic candidate for Mayor is probably elected by about 2500 majority.

Pike County—West Fall gives 122 Democratic majority; a gain of 43. Seobols gives Democratic majority of 91; a gain of 41. Milford gives 118 Democratic majority.

Crawford County—Titusville gives Republican majority of 95; a gain of 17.

Lehigh County—Allentown, three wards give a Republican majority of 175; a gain of 67.

York County—Shrewsberry gives a Democratic majority of 112; a gain of 45.

Philadelphia City—Second ward gives a Democratic majority of 1650; a gain of 48. Fifteenth ward gives a Republican majority of 1002; a loss of 19. Third ward gives a Democratic majority of 1165; a gain of 232. The Ninth ward gives a Republican majority of 150; a loss of 6.

Tioga County—The 7th district gives a Republican majority of 663.

Delaware County—The 9th district shows a Republican gain of 76.

Philadelphia City—The Sixteenth ward shows a Democratic majority of 294; a gain of 61. The Eighth ward gives a Republican majority of 66; a gain of 74.

Monroe County—Gives about 2000 Democratic majority.

The Republican State Committee claim the city of Philadelphia by 2000 to 2500 majority.

Allegheny county, in twenty-two towns, shows a Republican majority of 1070.

Chester county (complete) shows about 2500 Republican majority; a gain of about 700.

Lancaster county gives about 6500 Republican majority.

The Second ward in Philadelphia gives 1050 Democratic majority.

Tioga county—seven districts give a Republican majority of 663.

Scranton—The Ninth ward gives Republican 222, Democratic 128

Kingsboro gives 74 Republican majority.

Montrose gives 185 Republican majority.

Bridgewater gives 5 Republican majority.

Philadelphia—The Twelfth ward gives 271 Democratic majority. The Nineteenth ward gives 100 Republican majority. The Twentieth ward gives 903 Republican majority. The Twenty-Third ward gives 714 Republican majority.

Altona—The Third ward gives 89 Republican majority.

Pittsburg—The First ward gives 358 Republican majority.

Fayette county—Union gives 200 Republican majority.

Berks county—Rockland gives 208 Democratic majority; a gain of 24. Creek gives 136 Democratic majority; a gain of 21.

Alleghany county as far as heard from gives a Republican majority of 1500; a gain of 1100.

Carbon county—Hecker township, Democratic majority of 62; a gain of 14.

Manchchunk Borough gives a Republican majority of 120; a gain of 9.

ADDITIONAL FROM THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

Lancaster county—Paradise gives Hartrauft 109; Republican gain of 14. Lea Creek gives Hartrauft 185; Republican gain of 40.

Montgomery county—One township shows a Republican gain of 17.

Philadelphia city—4th Ward gives Boyle (Democrat) 1429 majority; a Democratic gain of 200. 11th Ward gives Hartrauft 1006 majority; Republican gain of 12.

Berks county—City of Reading, 9th Ward, gives Boyle (Democrat) 268 majority; Democratic gain of 117. North Heidelberg gives Boyle (Democrat) 175 majority; Democratic gain of 17.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 13.—Returns from the election come in slowly. In Floyd county one township gives a democratic majority of 212—a gain of 74. In Clarke county the Democratic majority is 82—a gain of 31.

A few scattering returns from small precincts show small Republican gains.

Richmond gives Baker, the Republican candidate for Governor, 1788 majority—a Republican loss on the vote of 1865 of 161. In Wayne county six townships give a Republican majority of 1590.

The ticket is long and it will be late before very reliable returns can be had.

LATER.

Republican Congressmen are elected in 3d, 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th districts. The Democrats claiming the 2d, 1st and 6th, doubtful. The Republican Central Committee claim the State by five to eight thousand. Large Democratic gains in southern portion of the State.

Jay County—Dunkirk precinct gives a Republican majority of 66; gain 23.

Wayne County—Seven precincts gives a Republican majority of 1895.

Henry County—Two townships give a Republican majority of 160; a gain of 40.

Randolph county, in four townships, gives a Republican gain of 117.

Hendricks county—Stilesville precint 178 majority for Republicans; a gain of 10.

Decatur county—Greensburg precinct gives a Republican majority of 371; a loss of 124.

Hamilton county gives a Republican majority of 1700; a loss of 135.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 13.—Dispatches from Madrid state that great interest is manifested in Cuba in regard to the representation of that Island in the new Government of Spain, and also in regard to the abolition of slavery, and the action of the Constituent Cortes on these questions is awaited with great anxiety. The Minister promises Cuba equal liberties with Spain.

Late advices from St. Thomas state that extensive defalcations have been discovered in the accounts of the Chief Justice of the Colony amounting to $18,000. He was immediately suspended by the Governor and then fled.

East River Ferry Company were defendants in suit for damages yesterday before Judge Cardoza on the plea of a little girl whose fingers were crushed between the boat and a ship on Gunter's Point. Verdict rendered for the plaintiff allowing her two thousand dollars damages.

The registration of voters for the November election is proceeding quietly in this city and Brooklyn to-day.

At the annual election of Directors of the Erie Railroad to-day the Gould and Fiske party was victorious—electing their ticket by a large majority, polling a vote of over $30,000,000. Afterwards, at a meeting of the Directors, Joe Gould was chosen President, and James Fiske, Jr., Comptroller.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, October 13.—The House Committee of investigation to conduct registration reported yesterday the number of registration offices that have been closed by order of the President of the State board in consequence of judicial decisions conflicting with instructions issued by him. Committee censure the State board for their action in the matter, stating that the board had no right to issue such rules of instruction to local boards, but must be guided by judicial decisions governed by orders from courts. The committee are of opinion that a majority of the board, consisting of Chairman Baker and one member, have exceeded their powers, and recommend the repeal of portions of the registration laws and recall of rules for instructions issued by the board of registration. The offices have all been re-opened, and notwithstanding obstacles, registration is very full.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, October 13.—The report of an attack in this city last evening on the through-train from Washington to Philadelphia, is false. The *Gazette* says, this morning a rally was made by Radicals on a car supposed to be occupied by Democrats on their way to Philadelphia, which was soon cleared out. The *American* says, considerable disorder was created at the depot on the occasion of the leaving of the express train for Philadelphia last evening, by a party of men, who, with cheers for Seymour and Blair, without any pretext, pulled from a car several persons, merely because they were of Republican sentiments. The Police Marshal states there was no disturbance—a passenger in a car was struck by a porter outside, and a man who had not paid his fare was put off the train by the conductor and was arrested by a policeman. The police were at the depot and the porter assaulting the passenger was arrested.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, October 13.—The *Express* published an article with large headings: "Important, Startling and True!—A Plot to Assassinate President Johnson!—Fifty Negroes and Three White Men Sworn to Kill the President!" The *Express* says all the employees in the Treasury Department have exposed the plot, which has been arranged since the impeachment trial. The story causes much comment by the community, who are generally incredulous as to its truth, and hence there is no excitement.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 13.—The Democratic torch-light procession last night was one of the greatest political demonstrations ever witnessed in San Francisco. It was forty-five minutes in passing a given point, and it is estimated that five thousand people participated. The affair was orderly, and passed off with great effect.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, October 13.—The daily *News* says there is no doubt that the protocol of trial proposed by the American Minister will be approved by the English Parliament and American Congress.

It is announced that the British mails will not go by Hamburg after October.

VIRGINIA.

NORFOLK, October 13.—Most extensive preparations have been made for the reception of the delegates to the great Commercial and Direct Trade Convention to be held here on Wednesday night.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, October 13.—James Curtis, under arrest for horse stealing, at Johnsonville, was taken from custody Sunday night, by a mob, and shot to death. He was a bad man.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, October 13.—The fishing schooner Dashing Wave was wrecked on Saturday, near Portsmouth, and three of the crew were lost.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, October 13.—The first killing frost of the season occurred last night.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, October 13.—Cotton firm, sales 1500 bales; uplands 26c. Flour, superfine $6 70@7 10. Whisky free $1 25@1 27½c. Rice, Carolina 9@9½c. Coffee steady. Sugar 11½@12½c for Island. Molasses firm and quiet.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, October 13.—Cotton easier, closing at 24½c; sales 2100 bales; receipts 2674; exports 1300. sterling 48½@50½. New York sight ¼c discount. Gold 38. Sugar steady, firm and unchanged. Molasses firmer 50@50½ by the cargo. Flour depressed, superfine $6 50; trebie extra $8. Corn dull 62c; new western 65c; old $1. Oats dull 62c. Bran dull $1 25. Hay unchanged. Pork firm $32. Bacon—Shoulders 15½c; clear sides 17½c. Lard quiet, tierce 19½c; keg 21½c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, October 13.—Tobacco stiffer; sales 28 hhds at $5 75@11 75 for lugs to medium leaf, and $16 25 for cutting leaf. Flour, superfine $6 25@6 50. Cotton 24½c. Wheat $1 90@2 05. Corn, old $1; new 80@90c. Oats 50@55c. Rye $1 35@1 40. Mess Pork $30 50@31. Lard 19½@20c. Bacon, shoulders 13½c; clear rib sides 16½@16¾c; clear sides 17½@17¾c. Whisky, raw and free $1 00.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, October 13.—Tobacco, dark fillers $10@10 25. Flour, superfine $5 50@6. Wheat, fall ranges from $1 70@2 07. Corn 86@88. Oats 52@56c. Rye $1 35@1 40. Mess Pork $30 50@31. Bulk sides 16c. Bacon, shoulders 13½@13½c; sides 16½@17½c; hams 16½@20c. Lard 18½@19c. Whisky $1 28@1 30.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, October 13.—Flour and grain unchanged. Whisky $1 30. Pork $30 50. Bulk shoulders 12@14½c. Bacon, shoulders 13½c; sides 16½@17c. Lard 19c.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, October 13.—Consols for money and account 93½; 5-20's 74¾.

FRANKFORT, October 13.—U. S. 5-20 bonds firm at 77½@77¾.

LIVERPOOL, October 13.—Cotton firm; sales 12 0 bales; middling uplands 10½; Orleans 11¼d.

DIED.

VIRGESON—On Friday, October 9, 1868, MARSHALL P. VIRGESON, aged fourteen years.

MARSHALL was a youth of many good qualities, and gave bright promise of making a noble man if he had not been cut off in the morning of his youth. He was dearly beloved by his numerous associates, and, very naturally, almost idolized by his parents and brothers, who will often miss the merry glance of his beautiful bright eyes and the magic sound of his voice, which seemed as music to their souls. In their loneliness they have the consolation of knowing that his spirit has passed to a better world that is free from the many troubles, trials and tribulations that beset the journey of life in this world.

A FRIEND.

WARDEN—On Tuesday, 13th inst., at the residence of Enoch Taylor, Capt. Lewis L. WARDEN, United States Inspector of steamboats for this port of Memphis. His remains will be taken to Cincinnati for interment.

NEW ADVERTISEM'NTS

WANTED—A few genteel agents to canvass Pictures and Oil Portraits on time. Apply to J. A. BOYD, 359 Main street, up-stairs. oct14 1t*

The First Ward Democratic Club MEETS this Evening at 7½ o'clock, and will be addressed by the young orator, Noah Parker, Esq. oc14 1t

MASONIC NOTICE.—The Officers and Members of Hermes and Mithras Lodges of Perfection Nos. 1 and 2, are hereby notified to attend a stated communication of those Lodges held in conjunction, at the Hall of Cyrene Commandery No. 4, this Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock. Members of Hermes Lodge are especially requested to be present.

All members of the A.·. and A.·. R.·. S.·. Rite in good standing are fraternally invited.

By order of
H. P. WOODARD, 324, T.·. P.·. G.·. M.·.
GEO. MELLERSH, 324, T.·. P.·. G.·. M.·.
Attest:
FRANK MELLERSH, Secretary.
Wednesday, October 14, 1868. oc14 1t

Shelby County Agricultural Fair.

THE undersigned having been appointed a Committee to confer with the various Railroad officers, with the view of facilitating the transportation of Visitors, Cattle, Agricultural Implements, etc., to the coming Fair, have much pleasure in reporting that they were met in a generous spirit by the various Railroad officers, who have agreed to reduce the fare—and all persons and articles—ONE-HALF, as follows: Full fare to be paid to Memphis; return free on authenticated certificates of the President and Secretary of the Association.

JOHN DONOVAN.
JOHN W. LEFTWICH,
M. D. L. STEWART,
oct4 12d Committee.

Quarterly Statement of the German National Bank, on the Morning of the 5th of October, 1868.

RESOURCES:

Loans and Discounts	$136,353 21
Overdrafts	2,722 19
Real estate and fixtures	4,005 07
Current expenses	8,805 62
Rent (paid in advance)	4,615 06
Taxes paid	1,771 74
Premium paid on bonds	6,880 00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	140,000 00
Other bonds and stocks	18,725 00
Due from National Banks	23,867 52
Due from other banks	6,774 49
Cash items and revenue stamps	276 85
Cash on hand	47,159 92
	$421,770 61

LIABILITIES:

Capital Stock	$175,000 00
Circulation outstanding	126,500 00
Individual deposits	102,689 05
Due to National Banks	9,0 91
Due to other banks	6 05
Unpaid dividends	606 00
Surplus and profits	18,708 57
	$421,770 61

oct4 1t MARTIN GRIFFIN, Cashier.

LIONS, TIGERS & LEOPARDS

Loose in the Streets of Memphis!

A Scene of Thrilling Novelty.

A speciality not even attempted by any other Equestrian and Zoological organization in christendom! A distinguishing feature in the grand and extensive public procession of

Col. C. T. Ames'
NEW ORLEANS
MENAGERIE, CIRCUS,
AVIARY AND MUSEUM,

Announcing the advent, and exhibiting the almost illimitable resources of this world-famed combination, will be displayed in the public streets of Memphis,

Monday Morning, Oct. 19, 1868,

After which, at 2 and 7 o'clock p.m., for the short period of

THREE DAYS ONLY,

The extensive and proficient school of Equestrians, Gymnasts, Acrobats, Vaultiguers, Athletes, Herculeans, Clowns, Comedians and Musicians.

A Multitude of Wild Beasts,

Among which is the seldom witnessed and interesting specimens,

A BABY ELEPHANT AND INFANT LIONS.

Flocks of rare Birds and Fowls, herds of performing Horses, tribes of sedate Monkeys, trained Ponies, comic Mules, etc., etc., will be presented in a grand ensemble of entertainments of the most unexceptionable, novel, daring and interesting character.

☞ For particulars see descriptive and pictorial bills. DOC CHAMBERS,
oct4 Business Manager.

F. W. IRVINE & CO.,
Cotton Factors
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
No. 278 Front Street, Up-stairs,
Over H. S. Taylor & Co.,
MEMPHIS, - - - TENNESSEE.
sep13 3m

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee. In bankruptcy, District of West Tennessee—ss.

To whom it may concern:

The undersigned hereby gives notice of their appointment as assignees of Louis Kaufman, of Memphis, in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

Memphis, Tennessee, the 15th day of October, A.D., 1868.
WILLIAM T. CLRODE,
NATHAN CORONNA,
oct4 2t Assignees, Etc.

AUCTION.

ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO.
AUCTIONEERS,
—AND—
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
Northeast Corner Main and Jefferson Streets.

AUCTION SALES.

The Refreshment Stalls and Booths at the Race Track

Will be Rented to the highest bidder

On Saturday Afternoon Next,

At 3 o'clock, on the premises, for the benefit of the Shelby County Agricultural Fair, commencing next week.

Real Estate at Private Sale.

Our List of Real Estate held at Private Sale embraces many of the best tracts of land in this county and State, and in the adjacent States of Arkansas, Mississippi and Alabama. Among them may be named:

The Hays Tract,

A body of splendid land, north of Memphis, on the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, within about one hour's travel from the city—subdivided into small farms of from twenty-five to one hundred acres.

The Person Lands,

South of the city, and traversed by the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, embracing some of the finest lands in the vicinity of Memphis.

The Buntyn Tract,

On the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, five miles from the city, divided into lots of from five to ten acres, and having the facilities of the railroad for easy and frequent access to and from the city—a most desirable point for business men of the city who prefer a country residence for their families.

The Trezevant Tract,

Three miles east from the city; laid off in about five acre lots, and offered to purchasers for cash or on time extending through TEN YEARS, at the purchaser's choice, and at moderate prices.

Suburban Lands of Chas. Jones, Esq.,

Lying near the city, on the New Raleigh road, embracing fine building sites, and offered greatly below the general prices of suburban property.

The Pope Tract,

The Homestead of Col. John Pope, deceased, the late distinguished President of the Agricultural Society of Shelby County, five miles out of the city, on the Raleigh road; subdivided into small farms of ten to twenty acres.

The Holmes Tract,

The splendid Plantation of that eminent planter, the late George L. Holmes, Esq., situated twelve miles north of the city, on the Big Creek Farmbrough.

All the tracts above named are held by the oldest and best titles, and enable us to meet any demand for Residence, Garden or Farming Lands in this vicinity, and to suit the convenience of all purchasers as to terms.

RENTAL DEPARTMENT.

In the Rental Department of our Real Estate Business, Mr. S. E. GUION will give prompt and strict attention to Renting Houses, Collecting Rents, Paying Taxes, etc.

Royster, Trezevant & Co.
oct1

NEW ADVERTISEM'NTS

J. L. VERSER,
COTTON FACTOR
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
314 FRONT STREET,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

BAGGING, ROPE AND TIES FURNISHED at Lowest Market Prices. Cotton shipped by river, and all Cotton in store will be insured unless otherwise instructed. aul4 6m

To Arrive:
19 barrels Alcohol.

In Store:
35 bbls. Copper Distilled Whisky
100 bbls. Rectified Whisky.

In Bond:
77 barrels Rectified Whisky.
60 barrels High Wines.
All of which we offer for sale low for Cash or Approved Paper.

SMITH & LEECH,
aul3 3m 342 Second Street.

C. DICKMANN, New Orleans. WM. KEENAN HILL, Memphis.

DICKMANN & HILL,
Cotton Factors
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
No. 38 Union Street, : : New Orleans

WM. KEENAN HILL, Memphis. C. DICKMANN, New Orleans.

W. K. HILL & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
Grocers & Commission Merchants
—DEALERS IN—
Plantation Supplies Generally,
NO. 320 FRONT STREET, MEMPHIS, TENN

REFERRING to the above cards, we respectfully solicit consignments of Cotton, and other Country Produce. Will make liberal Cash Advances on Consignments to either house. All consignments shipped by river will be covered by insurance, and while in store, unless otherwise instructed.

FOR SALE.—A general stock of Groceries and Plantation Supplies at low market rates, consisting of BAGGING, IRON TIES, ROPE, TWINE, BACON, PORK, LARD, COFFEE, SUGARS, MOLASSES, MEAL, WHISKY, WOODWARE, etc. Respectfully,
W. K. HILL & CO.,
am12 3m No. 320 Front street

H. FITZGERALD, Galatin. C. C. BILL, Memphis. J. T. JEFFERSON, Memphis.

H. FITZGERALD & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers & Commission Merch'ts
Agents for the Sale of Sheeting, Cotton Yarns and Osnaburgs, Dupont's Gunpowder, and Printing Paper,
274 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.
sep13 3m

PLANING MILL AND LUMBER YARD.

CUBBINS, CUNN & COOVER
165, 163 and 165 Washington St.,
MEMPHIS, : TENNESSEE.

BUILDING AND FRAMING LUMBER OF all kinds. Sash, Doors, Blinds, Newel Post and Caps, Balusters and Rolling, Lattice, Palings, Lath, Shingles, and a choice lot of seasoned Oak, Walnut, Cypress, Yellow Pine and Poplar, Flooring, Ceiling and Weather Boarding, for

Sale Cheaper than ever Offered Before.

☞ Planing, Turning, Scroll Sawing, Tenoning and Morticing, done to order. sep13 2m

CAROLINA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

Capital Stock, : : : : : : : : : $200,000 00
Income for first Ten Months, : : 161,883 46

M. J. WICKS, President, J. T. PETTIT, Vice-President.
W. F. BOYLE, Secretary, J. H. EDMONDSON, Gen'l Agent.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

M. J. WICKS,	W. L. VANCE,	WM. JOYNER,	F. W. SMITH,
E. M. APPERSON,	J. J. PET

MEMPHIS APPEAL

Office---No. 13 Jefferson Street.

CITY MATTERS.

DISCHARGES in Bankruptcy were granted yesterday to E. S. Plummer, W. L. Hall and Fred. Hock.

GREAT VARIETY of hem-stiched, lace and bordered handkerchiefs, at Rice & Engel's, 233 Main street.

THE GOOD TEMPLARS.—The Grand Lodge of the State of Tennessee, Independent Order of Good Templars, met at Murfreesboro yesterday.

FOLEY AND BURNS, the two garroters, were sent to the Criminal Court yesterday by 'Squire Millard, under $3000 bail each. In default they went up.

WM. REED was yesterday committed to jail by 'squire Griffith, in default of bail in the sum of $1000, for shooting Charles Severs with intent to kill, some days ago.

HALEY, the junk-shop proprietor, charged with receiving stolen goods, was yesterday discharged, there being no proof that he knew the goods to be stolen when he received them.

JOB LOCKE has our thanks for a copy of the "Illustrated Annual of Phrenology and Physiognomy" for 1869, published by S. R. Wells, 389 Broadway New York. It is a valuable manual, and is illustrated by fifty excellent engravings.

HENRY CARTNELL and Daniel Smith, the President's Island cow thieves, were arraigned before Justice Griffith yesterday. Smith turned "State's evidence," and was released, and Carter was sent to jail in default of $1000 bail, to answer to the present term of the Criminal Court.

GRASSHOPPERS.—These insects, some of them four inches in length, made their appearance yesterday morning in the streets of the city in myriads. In certain places large numbers of them were found dead. Around Court Square they were especially numerous.

THE second match game of base ball played between the Holt Club, of Cincinnati, and the Bluff City Club, of this city, came off yesterday evening. The score stood thirty-three for the Holt, and fifteen for the Bluff City. Memphis is badly beaten again.

STARK'S HOME MONTHLY for October is on our table. The *Home Monthly* is a neatly printed and gotten up Magazine, published at Nashville, and is now in its fifth volume. The number before us contains about seventy pages of miscellaneous reading matter, most, if not all of it, original.

"THOSE ARMS."—The accoutrements (cartridge boxes, bayonets, etc.,) pertaining to "those arms" are now on the way down the river. As a blind they will be reshipped at Cairo. We will give our readers the full particulars of the marks, etc., whenever the transfer at that point takes place.

JERRY BROWN, charged with the murder of Officer Louis Barbiere, his brother-in-law, was brought before 'Squire Griffith yesterday at one o'clock. Brown waived an examination, and with the consent of the prosecuting attorney, was admitted to bail in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, to answer to the next term of the Criminal Court.

THE great Texas Tonic Syrup is now offered in this country to the bs-drugged and poisoned inhabitants of our own sunny South as a sterling remedy and a permanent cure of *Chills and Fever and Fever and Ague*. It has no equal for this distressing malady; when all other means have failed, it stands unsurpassed and alone. For sale by all druggists.

ANNIVERSARY.—To-day is the eight hundred and second anniversary of the battle of Hastings—one of those decisive engagements which have at various periods marked the commencement of a new epoch or chapter in the world's history. It is also the two hundred and twenty-fourth anniversary of the birth of William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania.

"THE LIGHT FANTASTIC"—The Sons of Temperance—and daughters too, we suppose, on whom efforts to get up a pic nic Heaven persistently threw so much of their favorite fluid as to cause them to abandon the project altogether, now propose to give a grand ball on Friday evening next. We sincerely hope the project may be a success. Cochran's Hall has been selected for the occasion.

HAGAR JONES, a negro woman, was arrested yesterday at the instance of Harriet Lucas, chambermaid on the steamboat Liberty No. 2, who charges her with stealing all of her furniture and wearing apparel. The case was brought before 'Squire Black yesterday afternoon, for preliminary examination, and Hagar was put under $1000 bonds to answer before him next Tuesday.

A CARD OF THANKS.—To the party who stole my dog and presented him to a well known attorney of this city I feel that I owe a few words. The dog was, no doubt, given as part payment of a fee for keeping the thief out of the penitentiary for some older crime committed by him, but it will take several dogs to prevent him from meeting his reward in this case as soon as I ascertain his name.

T. W. O'DONNELL,
Mccall street.

THE AUCTION SALE of uncalled for Express packages, by W. H. Passmore & Co., Auctioneers, attracted considerable of a crowd yesterday, and some amusing scenes occurred. Contrary to general expectation, not many first class bargains were secured. Buying "sight unseen," like swapping in that manner, (a familiar practice of our younger days) does not seem a very satisfactory manner of buying oneself rich.

INQUEST.—Coroner Sameleon held an inquest yesterday morning on the body of a man found drowned in the river, below the city. The body was recognized as that of a German named L. Kink who several days since fell off a coal barge into the river. The head of the corpse was crushed and mutilated, but it was supposed this was done by coming in contact with a steamboat wheel, after he had fallen into the water. Verdict—"Accidental drowning."

REGISTRATION.—Capt. Sears, Register, informs Col. John Donovan, who was appointed by the Central Democratic Club to ascertain when the registration of voters would close, that he is "out of blanks," and would not register this week, but expected he would have blanks in time to commence registration by next Monday. He further stated he would keep the registration office open for one week from next Monday.

THE AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—The attention of parties at a distance intending to enter stock, implements, etc., and to attend in person at the coming fair, is called to the notice of the committee on transportation, in another column. We take pleasure in announcing to our readers, that the Committee were met by the railroads to whom they applied, in the most generous spirit, all agreeing to reduce the charges of transportation, both freight and passenger, one half.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.—Our merchants should know that Messrs. Sawyer & Gibson are agents of the *Memphis and Louisville and Jeffersonville and Indianapolis Railroads*. They are now giving through bills of lading on cotton and other property to all Eastern cities, as well as bills of lading at competing rates on all kinds of freight to Louisville and Cincinnati, their office being at 278 Front Row. By this arrangement our merchants will be relieved of the trouble of sending to the depot for information, rates or bills of lading, and we warmly commend the above named gentlemen as being every way worthy of the confidence and patronage of the public.

W. L. STEWART has removed to No. 299 Front street, up stairs. oct9-10t

THE MEMPHIS AND SELMA RAILROAD.

Letter from Pickens County, Alabama—Forrest and Sykes at Work.

Major Sykes' Speech at Selma.

The following letter from Lipsey Mills, Pickens county, Ala., has been unaccountably delayed on the route, having been written on the 1st inst.:

Editors Memphis Appeal:

I hope you will not consider me intruding by giving you a short account of a railroad meeting we had at Carrollton (our county seat) on the 29th ult. Gen. Forrest, of your city, and Maj. W. J. Sykes, of Aberdeen, were the speakers; both advocating the building of a railroad from your city to Selma, Ala. Maj. W. J. Sykes spoke first, and is as eloquent in speech as the chivalrous Forrest was with the sword in defence of constitutional liberty. They are the right men in the right place. The audience was large, and enthusiastic in favor of the proposed road. Maj. Sykes in his speech, took a wide range, and impressed upon his audience the importance of raising other things as well as cotton in the South; he said that the South had sold $600,000,000 worth of cotton since the surrender, and proved almost to a mathematical demonstration that she is now $300,000,000 poorer than she was at the day of surrender. In view of these startling facts, he urged the importance and necessity of raising more grain of all kinds, more fruit of different kinds, and that we should raise our own stock—in fact everything that can be raised in the South, so as to make her independent of the world. He is the true Southern man that doeth such things. He then urged the importance of "internal improvements" generally, and of this road in particular. He also touched upon the importance of manufactories, and said the South ought to manufacture all the cotton she raised, at least into thread, and not to look to England or New England alone for a market, but to the Great and growing West also. He said many other good things which I have not time to notice.

Gen Forrest is an earnest speaker, and we all know him to be a hard worker. In his remarks he urged the importance of this particular road and showed that it could be built if the people desired it; it rests with the people along the route, and said if the people would but subscribe one-fourth of the land within six miles on either side, the road would be built. The lands not to be given, but to be paid for in the stock of the company. He showed the connections of the road at both ends to be good; could be no better. At Selma it would connect with roads running to New York and all the Northern cities, with all the Eastern Atlantic cities, with the Gulf road running to Pensacola, at which point they have one of the best harbors on the gulf coast, and also the great number depot of the South. At the west of Memphis end it would connect with all the great railroad lines running westward and northward, and that it would be a link in one of the great roads running to the Pacific, bringing us in close connection with China and the great eastern world. He urged many other important reasons why this road should be built, that I will not notice at the present.

The great question with us is, *can we build the road?* I think we can; I *know* we can, if we will go to work in earnest. Let the two *termini*—Memphis and Selma—wake up, and go to work. The people along the line of the road will do their part. I am satisfied our county (though perhaps the poorest in lands through which the road will run) will do her part.

I will say in conclusion, that Alabama has an "Internal Improvement Bill," authorizing the indorsement of railroad bonds, to the amount of $12,000 per mile, when any road will build and equip twenty miles of road, and is clear of debt. This road, in Alabama, can avail herself of this State aid, as we now have a road from Marion Junction to Marion, a distance of fourteen miles, completed, and the means provided for its extension to Greensboro, a distance of eighteen miles. I will say to you Memphians and Mississippians, if you will bring the road to the State line, Alabama will meet you there, and unite the three States together by an iron tie that will not be easily broken.

L. C. T.

MAJ. SYKES' SPEECH AT SELMA.

SELMA, ALA., October 7, 1868.

Editors Memphis Appeal:

On Monday night, the 5th inst., Maj. Sykes addressed a large assemblage of the citizens of Selma, in the hall of the Chamber of Commerce of this town. The following are the main points of the address:

"The Selma and Memphis road was a connecting link in a great chain of railroads which would ultimately extend from the Gulf at Pensacola, and the Atlantic at Savannah in a northwesterly direction to San Francisco on the Pacific. Already the road was being built from Memphis towards Little Rock in Arkansas; thence it would be extended in the direction of San Francisco. When this takes place, the rich merchandise of India, China, and other countries would pass over the road through Memphis and Selma to the Gulf and the South Atlantic. But aside from the value of this projected road, as a link in a road between the Atlantic and Pacific, it has a paramount local importance and value. Selma needs a direct route to some great city on the Mississippi river, and Memphis is that city. It is several hundred miles nearer Selma than St. Louis, Louisville or Cincinnati. It has perpetual navigation, and is on the dividing line between the cotton and sugar regions of the South, and the grain, tobacco, pork and cattle regions of the Northwest. From Selma to Memphis is only about 280 miles, through the finest agricultural regions of Alabama and Mississippi, there not being a single poor county on the route. The counties between Selma and Memphis produced before the war near five hundred thousand bales of cotton per annum, with a variety of other articles of great value. Although the cotton crop is much reduced, there will be raised this year in the counties through which this road will run, near two hundred thousand bales of cotton. Your merchants can buy Western produce as cheap, or nearly so, in Memphis as in St. Louis or Cincinnati, and ship it over this road and sell it as cheap in small quantities as it can be sold in any of the North western cities. Memphis merchants will in the course of a few years be able to buy flour, bacon and other Western produce in large quantities from the flouring mills and slaughter houses up the Mississippi river and send them down in boats to Memphis so as to sell them almost if not quite as cheap as they can be sold by merchants in Cincinnati or St. Louis. But Memphis will itself become in a few years a great city for the making of flour and the slaughter of large sized cattle. She is far enough North for that purpose, and there is no reason why it should not be the case. If then, the building of this road would give to Selma twenty thousand bales of cotton, which she does not now receive, and should make it the distributing point for Western produce for central Alabama, you can see how much your city would be benefitted. The speaker then proceeded to show that it was not, however, as a cotton market alone, or a pork or a grain market that Memphis or Selma could hope to become great and powerful cities. It must be by manufacturing.

"He also warned the people against 'one staple' planting, and proved that no people who rely solely upon a crop so uncertain as cotton can ever be prosperous. In conclusion he said that there was now no longer any possibility of a doubt about building the road. We propose to get lands from the people, and with their lands to build the road and settle the immigrants along the road as we build. Lands are now considered of but little value, and daily growing worse. Subscribe these lands and we cannot only build the road, but also fill the country with a worthy and industrious population, and in that way the remainder of the lands will be made worth twice as much as the whole are now. Orchards and vineyards, grain fields, and small cotton patches yielding a bale to the acre, will dot the country within six or eight miles of this road from Selma to Memphis. Lands now worthless will become capital with which to build the road and enrich the country."

Major Sykes goes hence, I believe, to Memphis. Yours, truly,

X. Y. Z.

MORE DEVELOPMENTS.

Radical Exposures of Radical Villainy.

Eaton's Thieving Operations Further Ventilated by the Bulletin.

The *Bulletin* of yesterday comes out with further disclosures about the carpet-bag propensities (*i. e.*, lying and stealing,) of LUCIEN B. EATON, the hightoned Christian *Yankee gentleman*, who manages the evening Radical sheet. Under the usual display headings it has the following:

MEMPHIS, October 12, 1868.

To the Editor of the Bulletin:

Col. Lucien B. Eaton stands before the public a convicted thief. The fact that he is not in the penitentiary does not lighten the weight of his condemnation against him. He has incurred its just penalties. By the terms of the law he is declared infamous. He can never hold any office of trust or profit in the State. No doubt, he has had cash enough to live on.

But the most conclusive, damning evidence of this man's deliberate rascality remains to be stated. To the general charge of defalcation, it is easy to reply that it is the result of ignorance (admissible in bar, as every lawyer well knows,) or carelessness, (an official virtue.) But what reply can be made to the crushing, overwhelming, terrible fact that Col. L. B. Eaton, while acting as clerk of the Municipal Court, did receive large sums of money, being fees collected by the marshal, and did put the said money in his private purse, and did not charge himself with said money, and did not credit the State of Tennessee with said money, her lawful revenue? What can this wretched pilferer of public moneys reply to the fearful, though mute, evidence given against him by the records of the clerk's office of the Municipal Court, which make no account whatever of these moneys?

Col. Lucien B. Eaton is in a dilemma. Either he has acted in his sworn duties as clerk, or he has tampered with his official records. Let him choose which horn of the dilemma he prefers to be impaled upon.

If the grand jury does not wilfully neglect its duty in the premises it will order before its honorable body, for examination and inspection, the journal of the Municipal Court, and the marshal's records since May 30th, 1867, whereby it may be able to ascertain *of the State Controller has a ready ascertained*, what the official statistician manual of Lucien B. Eaton looks like.

Being a citizen of Memphis, and interested in the public welfare, I am entitled to demand that this matter be investigated.

Being a member of "the party of peace," as you are fond of calling the honorable Republican party, I am entitled to demand that thieves and scoundrels shall not be recognized as leaders of that party.

JUSTICE.

BANKRUPTS, TAKE NOTICE!

A large number of bankrupts' petitions are lying in the Clerk's office of the United States District Court, awaiting the full payment of fees before they can be proceeded with. Time is running against these petitioners, and many of them may lose the privileges of the bankrupt act unless they prosecute their cases more efficiently to a discharge. The petitions of the following named persons are suspended for the non-payment into the Clerk's hands of the amount of fees required by the court [illegible] parties concerned is especially drawn to the subject:

SHELBY COUNTY.

Simon Mehlenger,	D. T. Nuce,
John F. Page	James Southerland,
E. Marshall,	James E. Richardson,
Samford N. Norwood,	R. A. Fleming,
Edward Domaz,	Ephraim L. Perkins,
Jacob S. Peres & Co.,	Amos H. Curlin & Bro.,
T. C. Gayle,	J. Jno H. Terrell,
Eugene Menot,	Henry B Chiles,
L. Gambelo',	J. M. Rogers,
Henry Saltman,	Thos. J. Hicks,
J. T. Harrison,	Bartlett, Gould & Blakemore,
Joseph J. Thaxter,	Louis Marks,
J. W. Blackwell,	James W. Rawlings,
H. man & Moses Cano,	Noah Daniels,
Louis Kuhman,	R. R. Boyd & Bro.,
Clark & Heron,	P. R. R. Owens,
Abraham Soola,	A. G. Vaccaro,
D. H. Branch,	J. N. Privett,
Robert F. Brown,	Robert M. McKie,
Albert H. Gresham,	S. M. Ashe,
T. P. and C. C. Cuambers,	A. J. Montgomery,
Abraham Block,	Grafton Baker,
Henry T. Tommanson,	John B. Zmoore,
J. W. Rogers,	Robert A. Collins,
J. C. Battle,	Jesse L. Atcheson,
Charles Mehan,	Ryland L. Brank,
W. C. Ryland,	John Rosse,
W. C. Rogers,	A. F. Morgan,
M. D. Rhodes,	Charles R. Williams,
William Sides,	George Hicks,
J. C. Alexander,	J. P. Murphy,
W. C. Campbell,	S. B. Kelley,
L. P. Osborn,	S. M. Stewart,
W. C. Cressume,	J. M. Coleman & Bro.,
John Kirk, sen.,	A. M. Elmore,
John G. Wallace,	Hugh L. Blake,
John S. Lall,	Aaron Dyer,
Wm. C. Rowland,	D. A. Brower,
John W. Ledbetter,	Fritz nuser,
S. D. McClure,	A. Woodward,
J. C. Fowlkes,	Winston J. Davis,
A. F. Newarik,	J. A. Auer,
Henry S. Mondial,	C. B. S Jones,
Andrews A. Padgett,	R. Marks,
Reuben L. Wall,	Julius A. Pollock,
Charles Longenotti.	

MADISON COUNTY.

Joseph T. Jackson,	J. W. Norwood,
B. D. Talbert'o,	Joshua M. Teague,
Jas. S. W. Caldwell,	Timothy R. Mangrum.

TIPTON COUNTY.

B. B. Boswell,	Wm. H. Archer,
P. E. Dodson,	Samuel Clements,
Pickard & Sullivan,	H. H. O'Neil,
Abner Clements,	J. M. Claiborne.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

Richard W. Newby,	Riley W. Tucker,
Stephen L. Carpenter,	Willis Higgs,
George Kincaid,	Samuel F. Wist.
E. M. Penn,	John C. Adams,
Abner W. Lanier,	R. R. Gwyn,
A. P. Rose,	T. B. Webb.

HAYWOOD COUNTY.

Cunningham & Whittington,	Charles H. Moore, Josephus Loving.

George H. Heflin.

HARDEMAN COUNTY.

Solomon Grantham,	James A. Lay,
Henry M. Teague,	W. W. Nicklas,
John B. Jones,	F. L. Hodges,
Eli Moore,	D. H. Jones,
H. R. Dorris,	John A. Campbell.

MCNAIRY COUNTY.

E. Wooten,	Henry King,
Robert B. Williamson,	Green L. Irwin,
John W. Simpkins,	J. B. Williams.

HARDIN COUNTY.

Felix G. Moore,	Joseph P. Williamson.

LAUDERDALE COUNTY.

David H. Friend.	John W. Barfield.

DYER COUNTY.

George L. Marr.

HENRY COUNTY.

John M. Williams.

CARROLL COUNTY.

James G. Proman,	Samuel Y. Bingham.

WEAKLEY COUNTY.

Jeptha Cooper.

BENTON COUNTY.

John S. Bryant.

GIBSON COUNTY.

William B. Fields,	B. L. Partee,
R. R. Caldwell,	W. H. Stilwell.

The following cases, to-wit: Wm. Walker, Thomas J. Warr, Jacob Steinkuhl, Henry Green, M. L. Chambers, Joseph Wolf and Benjamin Phelan, are suspended, partly for incorrectness in form, and partly for unpaid fees. The petitioners having, however, been long since adjudicated, the time is running against them, and some will soon be barred of further proceedings, as the act provides that petitioners *must apply for the discharge within one year from adjudication.*

Particular attention of bankrupts and their attorneys is called to the fact that a considerable number of petitions for final discharge have been filed, and the day set for last hearing long since past; yet the petitioners have not obtained their discharges. By a rule of the District Court, they are required to apply within six months. Under this rule several will be cut off in a few days, and the number will increase daily.

A WEDDING.—A large and fashionable congregation thronged Calvary Church yesterday, to witness the wedding of M. C. Priddy, Esq., and Miss Emma Stothart. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. White, assisted by Rev. Mr. Simpson. The newly married pair after receiving the congratulations of their many friends, left for Friar's Point on the Liberty. We add our congratulations to those already tendered, and having known Mel. when he wore a jacket of grey as a gallant soldier, we are satisfied that as a Benedict he will never prove recreant to the duties thereby assumed.

SELMA RAILROAD SUBSCRIPTION.—We learn the committee appointed at the last meeting of the Board of Aldermen, to take action upon the stock to be taken by the city, will report unanimously in favor of putting the ordinance before the people for the full amount of $300,000.

CONCORDIA GARDEN.—The undersigned takes pleasure in inviting his lady and gentleman friends to a select party this Wednesday evening, at the Concordia Garden. SOL. RICE.

Look for Cheap Table!—Great bargains in Dress Goods and House Furnishing Goods. Our stock must be closed out this season. J. H. Loewenstine & Bros., No. 231 Main street.

THE COURTS.

LAW COURT—*H. S. Lee, Judge.*—The empannelling of juries will be concluded to-day. No other business will be taken up.

CHANCERY COURT.—*Wm. M. Smith, Chancellor.*—The orders and decrees entered on yesterday are:

Madison vs Madison, final decree.
Vanderville vs Persons, order consolidating.
Wilkinson vs Franklin Ins. Co., referred.
Finlay vs Heylin, report confirmed.
Sneyder vs Foltz, replevy allowed.
Dickens vs Miller, guardian appointed.
Payne vs Stockton, final decree.
Carter vs Conant, sale confirmed.
Nelson vs Bateman, order for survey, etc.
Cox vs Walker, reference renewed.
Bowser vs Ford, order of sale.
Axson vs Dunn, sale renewed.
White vs " "
David vs " "
ward vs " "
Word vs Morgan, new parties made.
Lyon vs Gaines, decree for assignees.
Walker vs Fosbey, final decree.
Kerr vs Kerr, reference.
Sherman vs Harfield, demanded and bill filed.
Norris vs James, death suggested.
Saint vs Cook, final decree.
Walker vs Griffin, final decree.
Asap vs McDow, final decree.
Douglass vs Locke " "
Ross vs Ross, death suggested.
Sells vs Bailey, final decree.
Gunter vs Kimbro, final decree.
Taylor vs Kembert, final decree.
Douglas vs Hawkins, final decree.
Campbell vs Hassett, order to speed cause.
Coman vs Hassett, order to speed cause.
Bain vs James, order to speed cause.
Madison vs Madison, final decree.

The dates set for hearing to-day are as follows:

150 Kendall vs Titus et al.
153 James et al vs Rhea et al.
154 Forres, et al vs Jones et al.
155 Gill adm'x vs Jones et al.
156 Cooper vs Cummings.
157 Jackson Ins Co vs Hunt.
158 Barcour vs Barbour.
159 Vines et ux vs McGrath adm'x.
160 Cuness et ux vs Watt et al.
161 Crane et al vs Flaherty.
162 Davis et al vs Stoval, et al.
163 Morris et al vs Triggs et al.
164 Smoky vs Triggs et al.
165 Walker vs Trigg et al.
166 Nelson vs Litton.
167 Palmer et al vs Hunt.
168 Mix vs Hunt.
169 Jones vs Anderson.
170 Taylor et al vs Oakly et al.
171 Meath vs Smith.
172 Boon vs Wright.
173 Hillman vs Davies et al.
174 Sullivan vs Lincoln.
175 Shorcey vs Denoon et al.
176 Boyd et al. vs Quimby et al.
177 Bradford vs Cherry et al.
178 Williams vs Wernr.
179 Gaylord et al. vs Quimby et al.
180 Gaylord et al vs Pratt et al.
181 Mix et al. vs Wetherell et al.
182 Caden et al. vs Conway.
183 Cash vs DeLoffre.
184 Mourath vs Kohler et al.
185 Tate et al. vs Brown.
186 Crump et al. v Kra[illegible]
187 Ford vs Baxter et al.
188 Snow vs Richard[illegible]
189 Sodo, adm'r, vs Ha[illegible]
190 Baxter vs Baxter et al.
191 Baum & Co. et al [illegible]rs.
192 Norris et al. vs K[illegible]
193 Tennessee M. and F. Ins. Co. vs Potter et al.
194 Tennessee M. and F. Ins. Co. vs Potter et al.
195 Orlopp & Co. vs Peacocke.
196 Battle vs Laird et al.
197 Malone vs Carpenter et al.
198 Pettit vs James et al.
199 Bennett vs Haynes et al.
200 Ferguson vs Oldridge et al.
201 Ross vs Doug ass.

Court meets to-day at 10 o'clock a.m.

MUNICIPAL COURT—*Geo. W. Waldran Judge.*—Yesterday in the case of the State vs. Slagle, (28 indictments for gaming,) the jury found for the defendant—not guilty. Forfeitures were taken against a number of witnesses not present in court when the cases were called for trial. The other cases of yesterday's calendar were specially set for another day.

To-day the Law side of the Court will be in session. The following cases on the Law Docket have been specially set for trial:

256 Galbreath et al vs Loeb et al.
[illegible] Hatch vs Waggener et al.
[illegible] Greenlaw et al. vs Loeb et al.

Court meets to-day at 9 a.m.

SHELBY CIRCUIT COURT—*George W. Reeves, Judge.*—On yesterday a number of forfeitures were taken against absent witnesses. In other cases forfeitures were set aside on motion of counsel.

To-day the case of the State vs. Hudnall, indictment for murder, will be called up for trial.

Court meets at 9 o'clock a.m., to-day. All Jurors summoned will have to attend promptly at that hour. Owing to the illness of Judge Reeves but little was done on yesterday.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH HOME.—The Assistant Secretary of this charitable institution acknowledges the receipt of the following donations from July 1st to October 1, 1868: Mr. Kney, of Beal street market-house, fresh meat of all kinds daily; Mrs. Winn, vegetables; Mrs. McClellan, 24 yards calico; Mrs. Atwood, 1 bbl. meal; Mrs. Apperson, 1 bbl. flour and lot of second-hand clothing; Bond & Jones, 20 lbs. side meat; Robbins & Bradley, 2 sets tablespoons, 2 sets teaspoons; B. Lowenstein, 2 papers of pins and 3 of needles; Secsel & Son, 2 papers of pins and three of needles; Ward & Jones 1 brass bound comb; Mansfield & Higbee, 2 coarse rubber combs; H. Dow, $10 worth of groceries; B. Packer, 10 bbls. coal; Brown & Jones, 5 bbls. coal; Bigley & Mellersh, 10 bbls. coal; Mrs. Wheat, second-hand clothing; Mrs. Cockeen, stove-pipe, dishes knives and forks; Miss L. Trout, second-hand clothing; Miss Fannie Ross, new clothing; Mrs. Whitfield, 1 bbl. meal, $1 worth of sugar, and second-hand clothing; Mrs. Govan, Miss Katie Kirk, unknown; George Stovall, second-hand clothing; Mrs. Whitfield, $1; Mrs. Brettbit, $5; Col. DuBose, $1; Mrs. J. W. Fowler, $10; Mrs. Clemens, $1; Mrs. B. Bayliss, 1 bolt domestic; J. C. Holst, burial expenses for child; Jos. Lenow, lot in Elmwood Cemetery.

LADIES' WHITE CORSETS at $1—Rice & Engel, 233 Main street.

Ladies' Shoes, $1; Children's Shoes, 50 cents; Ladies' good all Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 25 cents. J. H. Loewenstine & Bros., Clay Building. Our Stock Must be closed out.

OFFICIAL REPORT of patents issued by the United States Patent Office to the Southern States, as furnished us by Jas. A. Cameron & Co., Inventors Exchange, Memphis Tenn., for the week ending September 29, 1868: No. 82,482, seat for railroad car, H. S. Hedges, Jefferson, La.; No. 82 517, tanning compound, B. F. Gross, Trenton, Tenn.; No. 82,523, paint oil, D. R. P. Hill, Moundsville, W. Va.; No. 82,544, street lamp, [illegible]ate on street lamps, C. J. O'Hara, N[illegible]O; No. 82,562, cultivator, J. C. Stroud, Lockhart, Tex.; No. 82,572, tumbler stand, J. C. Wharton, Nashville, Tenn.; No. 82,613, machine for dressing barrel hoops, J. T. Forsyth, Wheeling, Va.; No. 82,619, pyrotechnic signal, H. J. Harris, Shreveport, La.; No. 82,630, hub for wagon wheels, F. Nichols, Newport, Ky.; No. 82,634, bee hive, J. N. Outten, Caseyville, Ky.

PERSONAL.

Felix Fransiols, Esq., and family, returned yesterday from a five months' visit to Italy and other parts of Europe. Felix looks as though the skies of Italy were as congenial to health as the varied ones which hang over the Bluff City.

We had the pleasure of meeting, yesterday, Mr. Frank W. Nerrin, of the *Tullahatchian*, a sprightly Democratic paper, published weekly, at Charleston, Tallahatchie county, Miss. He will remain in the city a few days.

Col. J. D. Frost, the efficient and popular Superintendent of the Mississippi Central railroad, arrived in the city yesterday, on business connected with his road. Col. Frost stands on the upper ring of railroad men in the South—and deservedly so.

Best Prints, 12 1-2 cents; good 4-4 Brown Domestics, 13 1-2 cents; best yard wide Brown Domestics, 18 cents. J. H. Loewenstine & Bros., Clay Building. This stock must be closed out.

Gents' good Calf Boots, $4 50; good Suits (coat, pants and Vest), $5; Hats at extra low prices. J. H. Loewenstine & Bros., No. 231 Main Street. Positively last season in business.

LADIES.—For fashionable millinery goods go to Miss N. English, No. 230 Main street, up stairs. She has just received a large assortment purchased for cash, and sells at the lowest prices. Dress making superintended by Madame J. Ozanne, late of Nashville. 1w

TAX PAYERS NOTICE.—City, County and School Scrips to suit tax payers, for sale at Citizens Union Bank, corner of Main and Jefferson streets. oct11-1w

RIVER MATTERS.

WEATHER AND RIVERS.

MEMPHIS, October 14—A slight rain fell on Monday night, or at an early hour yesterday morning, but since the weather has been clear and warm. The Arkansas is falling, with 4 feet to the mouth from Little Rock. White river is falling. At this point the decline goes on rapidly, and at all points above we hear of receding rivers.

Arrivals.

Steamer Selma, St. Louis.
" T. L. McGill, New Orleans.

Departures.

Steamer City of Cairo, St. Louis.
" T. L. McGill, "
" Clifton, Cincinnati.
" Luminary, Vicksburg.
" Selma, New Orleans.
" Liberty, White River.
" M. Hambleton, St. Francis River.

In Port.

Magenta, Darling.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Capt. Tom Berry arrived yesterday from Little Rock. He came the overland route, and made the trip in about 30 hours.

The Mollie Able will pass up to-day for Cairo and St. Louis. She leaves at 4 p.m., and makes all way landings.

The handsome steamer Bismarck, Capt. Sam Entricken, will pass down at at 4 p.m. to-day for Vicksburg and New Orleans. She is a swift and staunch packet.

The Magenta, with Capt. Frank Hicks on the roof and John Brooks, assisted by John Stainback, as the office, leaves for New Orleans and all way landings to-day at 5 p.m. The Magenta is our only New Orleans packet, and our merchants should patronize her to the extent of their up and down trade.

Over $2,000 has been subscribed towards the purchase of our city's quota in the city stock now at Cairo. We hope before long to chronicle the raising of the whole amount.

Capt. John S. Davis left by rail yesterday for Washington.

Alex Waddell, lately of the Belle Lee, is in town. We hope to see him about again soon.

The John D. Perry is still tied to the bank at Devall's Bluff. Her owners won't run her for fun this season. When a trip appears she will walk away with it.

Grant Wright, owner of the J. D. Perry, who has been ill for a long time, is well again.

Capt. Smith, of the Ida Norvell, who was shot recently by Watson, clerk of that boat, at Vicksburg, has nearly recovered. He is walking about.

The W. A. Caldwell will be in port to leave for all points on Arkansas river on Thursday evening. Capt. Bobo Haynes and Jack Chambers are her officers.

The crew of the Luminary struck for higher wages on the arrival of the boat at this port at a late hour on Monday night. Their act was in consequence, delayed until yesterday, when Capt. Linker succeeded in shipping a short crew, and he left for Vicksburg.

The Tempest will be in port to-day and leaves for Walker river as advertised elsewhere. She is a regular Louisville and White river packet, Capt. Ike Shultz is master, and Mr. Hewett is clerk.

The Clifton left for Cincinnati last night with 1312 bales of cotton.

The Darling, Capt. Low, Kates, leaves on Thursday for Cairo and Cincinnati. She has all the cotton engaged that she can carry. Mr. Power is her popular chief clerk.

A dispatch received from the Bismarck by her agent, Dick Ingraham, says she will be here to leave on time.

The Marble City, Capt. Conway, leaves on Thursday for Cairo and St. Louis. She makes all connections.

The Liberty left for White River, with a splendid trip of freight and people.

It is said that the Hooper left Little Rock a few days ago on her way to this port after the grain belonging to the Loyal League of Arkansas, one is now due and will no doubt be in port this morning. None of our local packets would consent to carry them, but we regret to say a steamboatman was at last found who could be bought for a price.

The Thompson Dean leaves at St. Louis for New Orleans this week.

The Kate Hardin has been sold by the Marshal at St. Louis for $2100. Dave Campbell was the purchaser.

15,700 bales of cotton arrived in New Orleans last week by river.

The Keith is due from New Orleans. She left there Saturday last.

The steamer Nightingale, of the Cincinnati and St. Louis line, struck the rocks at Grand Chain on the 11th inst. of the 10th, and sunk in 9 feet of water. She was immediately headed for the shore, where all her passengers, 200 in number, and horses were safely landed. All the pumps on board being started immediately on occurrence of the accident, she was kept from sinking near an hour, so that nearly all her de k cargo, consisting principally of household goods, and belonging to passengers, was saved. She now lies opposite Sheba, Ill. She is owned by Jack Frazier, her commander, and can be raised.

GAGE & FISHER, 308 Front street. 1m

NEW YORK, July 1, 1868.—*Dear Sir:* In your paper of last week you, or one of your correspondents, say that Dr. Drake is not the originator of the celebrated Plantation Bitters, and that they were manufactured and sold by one Pedro Martelle, an old Spaniard, in the Island of St. Thomas, over forty years ago, as every old sea captain can testify. Now, sir, I can testify to the above as being true, for I have followed the sea for over forty years, most of the time doing business with the West Indies. These same bitters, differently put up and named, were brought to my notice on my first trip to the Island of St. Croix for a cargo of rum, and for years and years after, my ship's stores were never without them. I always supplied my family and many of my neighbors with them, and can truly say a better bitters and Tonic is not made in all the world.

Yours truly,
CAPT. HENRY WENTZ.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. 8td&w

Best Prints, 12 1-2 cents; good 4-4 Bleached Domestics, 12 1-2c best Lonsdale Bleached Domestics, 19 cents. Last season in business. J. H. Loewenstine & Bros., 231 Main street.

TRANSPORTATION.

Quickest Route to New York
—AND ALL—
PRINCIPAL NORTHERN CITIES
—IS BY THE—
Memphis & Louisville R. R. Line.

Fall Schedule, September 13, 1868

Double Daily Through Trains
RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Leave Memphis (city time)	5:10 a.m.	7:55 p.m.
Leave Memphis (railroad time)	5:30 a.m.	3:15 p.m.
Arrive at Louisville	4:00 a.m.	12:30 p.m.
" Indianapolis	10:00 a.m.	6:00 p.m.
" Cincinnati	11:45 a.m.	11:30 p.m.
" Cleveland	9:50 p.m.	6:25 a.m.
" Buffalo	3:30 a.m.	1:35 p.m.
" Niagara Falls	10:00 a.m.	4:05 p.m.
" Pittsburg	2:30 a.m.	10:45 a.m.
" Baltimore	6:20 p.m.	4:20 a.m.
" Washington	10:00 p.m.	8:15 a.m.
" Philadelphia	8:10 p.m.	1:25 a.m.
" New York	7:40 p.m.	5:00 a.m.
" Boston	12 night.	4:00 p.m.

6th Train connect for Nashville.

The 3:15 p.m connects for Cairo and St. Louis, arriving at St. Louis at 1:30 p.m. next day.

Through Tickets at Reduced Rates,

Can be procured at the Company's Office, 247½ Main street, and at Depot, head of Main street, or Baggage Checked at Depot or by the Memphis City Transfer Company; at Hotels, Private Residences, or on board boats, to all principal points East and North.

SAM. B. JONES, Superintendent.
ASA HILL, Passenger Agent. sep15

THROUGH COTTON ROUTE.

Shortest, Quickest, Best---Via Memphis and Charleston Railroad and its Connections.

RATE ON COTTON PER 100 LBS.

| From Memphis to | Via Norfolk. Comp. | Via Norfolk. Uncomp. | Via Charleston. Comp. |

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL, }
MEMPHIS, October 13, 1868. }

FINANCE.

Gold opened to-day in New-York at 137¾ and closed at 137⅝. 135@136 were the buying rates in this market, with only a few small sales.

The Exchange market was unusually active to-day and offerings were quite large. We heard of no instance of inability to meet all the No. 1 bills offered. Rates are uniform at ¾c discount; selling at par, with possibly an occasional exception at ¼ discount.

Bonds and stocks are quiet but firm. City bonds offered at 90 found no buyers, while 49c offered was refused.

City Scrip, County Warrants, Police Scrip and School Scrip are firm, but we have no important sales to note. Quotations are the same as yesterday.

In New York there are indications of an attempt, shortly to be made, to again create a tight money market, and the present low state of the currency balance in the Treasury, which can be augmented only by sales of gold, forms a basis upon which such an attempt might be successful.

The National debt has been increased during the year from September 30, 1867, to September 30, 1868, to the amount of $38,886,271. The annual amount of interest payable on the debt, August 31, 1868, was $137,948,511, of which $123,578,611 was payable in gold, and $14,374,499 in currency.

The Internal Revenue Bureau has just issued regulations and instructions concerning the tax on distilled spirits, supplemental of August last. No distiller's bond can be approved until his distillery warehouse has been provided and established under the act of July 6th, and no distillery is permitted to start until a storekeeper has been assigned to such warehouse. No deduction will be made upon the capacity tax, or suspension, until registered notices are given to the Assistant Assessor. Any distilling done at night, or any other time when the storekeeper is not present, is prohibited from and after November 1.

Stamps for distilled spirits should be required and used in all cases as provided by law. The stamps are engraved and bound in book form. The book tax paid stamps containing 300 stamps each, and others 500 each. Value of book, other than those of tax paid stamps, $100 each; of books paid stamps range from $1435 to $20,850, according to the number of gallons represented. The instructions are specific both as to the duties of the distillers and the government officers. The Commissioner says the abolition of the office of the revenue agents and inspectors throws an increased responsibility upon the local officers of the several districts, and it depends mainly on their action whether or not the provisions of the new law shall be carried out, and illicit distillation repressed, and they will be held to strict accountability for the enforcement of the law in their several districts.

Very few of our readers are acquainted with foreign weights, measures and currency, and the frequent allusions to them made by the press renders a few words of explanation not altogether uninteresting to our readers. The rates of exchange and price of gold here are to be taken into account in forming a comparison between foreign markets and our own.

In round numbers count for a pound sterling, marked thus (£), $4 84; for a shilling, marked thus, (s.) 24 cents; for a penny, marked thus, (d.) 2 cents.

A franc, composed of 100 centimes, marked thus, (f.) is 19 cents; 5 centimes are equal to one cent. In France a kilo is about 2 1-6 lbs. In Austria a florin, equal to 60 kreutzers, is worth 48 cents. The German florin is 40 cents. In Prussia, a thaler, equal to 30 silver groschen, is worth 71 cents. In Hamburg a marc banco, equal to 16 schillings, is worth 36 cents. In Holland a guilder or florin, equal to 100 Dutch cents, is worth 41 cents. A Holland centner is equal to about 109 lbs. A Prussian centner to 103 lbs.

In the East Indies a corge is 20 pieces; a bazar maund (by which hides, skins, etc., are sold) is 20 lbs, a factory maund being 74 lbs; a candy is 500 lbs; a picul is 133⅓ lbs; Co.'s rupee is 44½ cents; an anna 3 cents.

The Loaf of China is $1 48.

The ounce of Sicily $2 40.

In South America a silver rial is worth 12½ cents. The currency of Buenos Ayres is depreciated and subject to great and often sudden fluctuations. The current money consists of paper dollars($), worth from 3½ to 4 cents. Wool, hair, country hides, and many other articles are bought in this currency. Salted horse hides and tobacco are bought for hard rials, fuests, (f), of which eight make the hard dollar; patacon, (pat.) of sixteen to the doubloon (oz.). Ox hides, tallow, and all provincial produce are bought in rials plata (rp.), of which eight make one dollar plata (dol.), of seventeen to the doubloon. Hides in Buenos Ayres are sold by the peaada of 35 lbs. A peaada of salted hides weighs 60 lbs. (96 in Spanish). A tasajo, quintal (qql.), or Spanish hundred weight, weighs 100 lbs. Spanish, equivalent to 103 lbs. English. An arriba (arr) is one quarter of quintal, 25 lbs. Spanish.

COTTON.

Cotton was buoyant at the opening to-day in Liverpool. Uplands 10⅝d; Orleans 11¼d; and at 1:30 p.m. was firm, with quotations unchanged. This was the last report received from that market. Shipments from Bombay, from last report to the 10th, 300 bales.

The New York market opened quiet but steady. It was firm at 11 a.m. and at 1 p.m. there was more sellers than buyers. Low Middlings nominally 25¾c; Middlings 26¾c; Orleans 26¾c; Good Middlings 27¾c. At 2:10 p.m. the market was dull and prices lower. Low Middling 25c; Uplands 25c; Orleans 26½c; Good Middlings 27½c. Sales 800 bales. It will be seen that without any apparent cause the New York market declined ½c during the day.

Our market was firm at the opening and had a tendency upwards during the early part of the day and up to 2 p.m., but the decline announced by telegram caused a mutual withdrawal of both buyer and seller, and closed dull at our inside quotations for Middlings. Among a few of the sales were the following: 62 bales Good Ordinary to Low Middlings 25¾c, 25 at 25¾c; 11 Low Middlings 25¾c, 16 at 25½c, 18 at 25¾c; 8 Middlings 25¾c, 26 at 25¾c, 20 at 25¾c, 13 at 26c, 18 at 25c, 15 at 25c, 10 at 25c, 7 at 25¾c, 14 at 25¾c, 1 at 25c, 3 at 25¾c, 4 at 25¾c; 11 Strict Middlings 26½c, 5 at 26¾c, 4 at 24c, 6 at 24c, 4 at 24c, 10 at 24c. We quote as follows:

Ordinary	21 @—
Good Ordinary	21¾@22
Low Middlings	22¾@23¾
Middlings	24 @24½
Strict Middling	25¾@25¾
Good Middlings	— @—

COTTON STATEMENT.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, }
MEMPHIS, October 13, 1868. }

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868	47
Received to-day	1076
Received previously	11,301
	12,424
Exported to-day	58
Exported previously	6295
	6353
Stock on hand to-day, 12 m	6121

TRADE.

We have been blessed with lovely weather, and so far as it is possible to do so for the want of labor our planters are "making hay while the sun shines." To this end few of them comparatively come to town, but they send cotton in freely and order their supplies as they need them. We learn of efforts being made to induce the idle vagabonds, who are fond loitering about our city, to earn an honest livelihood, and as much as one dollar per hundred and board has been freely offered during the picking season, but these pests to society and armed robbers and midnight assassins prefer to stay in our midst to follow after the drum and fife nightly, uttering yells which would startle the infernal regions from their propriety. They prefer to hang around the confines of our city, robbing henroosts, killing cattle and hogs, and occasionally an unprotected white man, rather than earn an honest livelihood, thousands of opportunities to do which having been extended to them and refused.

Stocks are still light in many things, but are improving. We look for no large additions to our stocks of meats until the new hog crop comes in. The season for killing beef is upon us, and many of our planters are now killing enough to supply their wants. The Louisville *Democrat* says of the packing season: The prospects of the approaching packing season are being pretty generally canvassed; yet no transactions in hogs are reported by the packers. Farmers began to feed late, and as they have a large stock of corn they are not disposed to push their hogs upon the market, and buyers, on the other hand, are not disposed to make any offers, as by so doing higher prices might be asked. Some sales have been made in the country, but we have been unable to learn the number or the price paid, though it is generally said to be 7c. The present prospects are that the packing season will not fairly open until about the middle of December.

APPLES—Good eating Apples are in demand at $4@$5 50 per barrel.

BEANS—Navy $3 50@$4 per bushel.

BRAN—Light stock; 100 sacks sold on levee at $20; held at $22@$30 in store.

BAGGING—Demand rather light. Todd's 17 @18c; Kentucky, full weight, 23½@25c; Indias, 26@27, and not in demand.

BUTTER—Fair stock with good demand for choice; held at 43@44c; good western 40@42c.

BACON—Stock very light and prices firm at 18½@18½c; shoulders 14@14½c, as to amount and cure.

CHEESE—Good stock. W. R., 17½@18c; E. D., 18½@19c; factory, 18½@19½c.

CORN—A few sacks received per Victor sold at 95c on levee and a lot at depot was closed out at $1; new ear in bulk 60@65c from wagons; in sacks 70@80c. Stock of all kinds light.

CORNMEAL—We quote at $4 75 in lots; by single barrel from store, $5.

CATTLE—Market irregular and stock fair. Choice Western, 6@7c; Inferior, 2@5c.

CHICKENS—Small, and prices irregular. Selling at $3 to $4 per dozen.

EGGS—Stock good and prices steady. Selling at 27@28c.

FRUIT—Dried apples in demand at 7@8c; Dried peaches, 9@11c.

FLOUR—Market is dull. Superfine, $6 50@7; X, $6@6 50; XX, $10@11; XXX and fancy family, $11 50@13.

HAY—Good Timothy from store $35@37, with little in market.

HAMS—Country sugar-cured canvassed, 17½ @18½c; city do., 20@21c; plain canvassed, 17@ 18½c.

HIDES—Receipts light. Dry flint, 21@22c; dry salt, 17@18c; green salt, 10@11c; green, 8@9c.

IRON TIES—Good demand. Held at 6½@3½c, as to size of tie.

LARD—Very firm; kegs 22@23c; tierces 21@ 21½c; cans 23@25c. Only a very small supply and active demand.

LIME—Cape and Alabama, $1 50@2. Eureka, $2@2 25.

MESS PORK—Full weight regular brands scarce at $31 50@32; prime mess, $28@28 50; rump $26@27; jowls, $21.

MOLASSES—Fair stock. Sugarhouse, 65@ 81; Porto Rico, 65@85c; Syrups, 75@81 25.

MACKEREL—New kits No. 1, $2 90@3; No. 2, $1 65 2 75; No. 3, $2 35@2 50.

NAILS—Prices steady; rates, $5 50@5 75.

OATS—Light stock. Held in store at 65@70c. On levee 65c.

OILS—Coal oil, 35@40c; lard oil, $1 40@1 75; linseed, $1 20@1 40.

ONIONS—Good supply; selling at $1 50 per bushel or $4 per barrel.

POTATOES—Southern 75@81 per bushel. Northern $3 25@3 50 per bbl. Sweet Potatoes 60@80c per bushel.

RYE—Very little selling. Held at 90@100c.

SHEEP—Stock only moderate. Choice Western, $4@5 50 per head; Tennessee, $2@3 50 as to quality.

SUGAR—The stock on hand is fair. We quote prime to choice Louisiana, 16@18c; common to fair, 13@16c; Island, 12½@16c.

SALT—Prices weak. Held at $3 00@3 25 per barrel of 280 lbs; 7 bushel barrels, $4 00@4 25; Liverpool sack, coarse and fine, $3@3 25.

TAR—In kegs, per dozen, $3@5 50.

TOBACCO—Market firm and prices same as last week. Stock large and well selected.

WHISKY—Prices are firm. We quote high wines, $1 27½ per gal; common rectified, $1 20@1 25; Imitation Bourbon, $1 05@2 10; Bourbon, $2 25@4.

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

—OF THE—

NEW YORK LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

—ON THE—

FIRST DAY OF JULY, 1868,

Made in Conformity with the Laws of Tennessee.

FIRST—The name of the Company is the New York Life Insurance Company.

SECOND—No Capital Stock,

THIRD—

ASSETS:

Cash			$ 118 672 38
Real Estate			583,255 93
Bonds and Mortgages			1,913,3 9 40
U S. Securities	Par value	$2,951,500 00	2,978,107 49
Stocks of N. Y. City Bank		38,200 00	41,549 00
N. York State Stocks		1,085,000 00	1,095,773 61
Other Stocks	Market value	70 000 00	35,962 50
Premium Notes bearing Interest			1,407,334 07
Temporary Loans secured by U. S. and other Stocks			101,600 00
Deferred Premiums (estimated)			570 000 00
Interest accrued to July 1st, 186			209,427 78
Rents accrued to July 1, 1868			1,994 15
Premiums due from agents in course of transmission			652,944 21
			$9,510,721 15

[Signed] MORRIS FRANKLIN, Pres't.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
City and County of New York. }

I, MORRIS FRANKLIN, of said city, President of the New York Life Insurance Company, being duly affirmed, doth declare and say that the above statement of the condition of the said Company, on the first day of July past, is correct and true, according to the best of his knowledge, instruction and belief; and that the assets of the said Company are at this second day of September, 1868, in excess of the amount stated above.

[SEAL.] MORRIS FRANKLIN, Pres't.

Affirmed this second day of September, 1868, before me, J. S. WARR,
Notary Public for City and County of New York.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, }
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, }
Nashville, July 1, 1868. }

I, G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller of the Treasury, do hereby certify that the New York Life Insurance Company, located at New York, in the State of New York, has produced to me satisfactory evidence that said Company has complied with all the requirements of the laws of the State of Tennessee imposed on Insurance Companies, and I further certify that McCLURE & CASKIN, Agents of said Company, has also complied with the requirements of the laws of the State, made and provided in such cases:

Wherefore, said New York Life Insurance Company has authority to take risks and transact the business of insurance in this State, at Memphis, Tenn.

[SEAL.] G. W. BLACKBURN,
Comptroller of Tennessee.
By PLUSKET.

S. D. McCLURE. T. C. CASKIN

McCLURE & CASKIN,

GENERAL AGENTS,

Office in Citizens' Union Bank,

Southwest Cor. Main and Jefferson Sts.,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

AGENTS WANTED.—Active, enerzetic men can receive agencies by applying immediately to the office in Memphis. oc9

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY BRANCH

—OF THE—

KNICKERBOCKER

Mutual Life Insurance Co.,

AT MEMPHIS, TENN.

Office, No. 18 Knickerbocker Building.

Assets, : : : $4,000,000

Policies Issued at this Office on all the popular plans, and the General Business transacted on the same terms as with the Home Office of the Company.

DIRECTORS AT MEMPHIS:

HENDERSON OWEN, of Messrs. Owen, Mo-Nutt & Co.;
NEWTON FORD, of Messrs. Newton Ford & Co.
W. H. CHERRY, President Merchants' National Bank;
ALBERT PIKE, Attorney at Law;
B. J. SEMMES, of Messrs. B. J. Semmes & Co.,
CHARLES C. PARTEE, of Messrs. Partee & Hart;
CHARLES KORTRECHT, Attorney at Law;
JOHN P. TREZEVANT, of Messrs. Royster Treezevant & Co.;
JOHN MHOON, of Messrs. Mhoon & Co.;
NAT. S. GREEN, of Messrs. N. S. Green & Co.;
J. STANWOOD MENKEN, of Messrs. Menken Bros.;
M. F. KENNEDY, of Messrs. Kennedy, Williams & Russell.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS:

R. W. MITCHELL M.D., FRANK RICE, M.D.

GENERAL AGENT,

JOHN F. WILKERSON,

For West Tennessee and North Mississippi.

MANAGERS:

S. R. CLARKE & CO.

feb19

HERNANDO

INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 17 Madison Street,

THIS Company is now doing a General Insurance Business. Its stock is owned by our city merchants and business men. Its aim is to do a safe local business—to the advantage of both the Company and the Policy Holder.

S. B. WILLIAMSON, : : : President.
BEN MAY, : : : : : : : Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

A. VACCARO, S. H. D'UNSCOMBS,
S. B. WILLIAMSON, M. J. MEACHAM,
HENRY LAIRD, Z. McDAVITT,
D. H. TOWNSEND.

jy10 tf

Assignee's Sale of 1400 Acres of Land.

AS assignee of Robert F. Johnson, Bankrupt, I will sell, for cash, to the highest bidder, at public sale, at Napoleon, Arkansas, on

Friday, the 30th day of October, 1868,

Fourteen Hundred Acres of Land, lying on the Arkansas river, in the county of Desha, about 10 miles above Napoleon.

For information inquire of Dr. James W. Rollins, Memphis, Tenn.

A. A. HARRIS,
Assignee of R. F. Johnson.
Mocksville, September 14, 1868. sep28 1d

CLOTHING.

MANUFACTORY

No 13 Barclay Street, N. Y.

A. W. SPROULE & CO.,

No. 74 Fourth Street St. Louis.

SPROULE & MANDEVILLE.

Cor. Fourth and Main Sts., Louisville.

SPROULE & M'COWN,

No. 84 St. Charles Street, New Orleans.

SPROULE & M'COWN,

Corner Washington and Crawford Streets, Vicksburg.

SPROULE & M'COWN

221

MAIN STREET

UNDER

WORSHAM HOUSE,

MEMPHIS,

ARE NOW RECEIVING

—THEIR—

FALL & WINTER

STOCK OF GENTS'

FINE CLOTHING

—AND—

Furnishing Goods.

Deal Exclusively in Fine

Custom - Made Goods.

HAVING AMPLE MEANS, WE

BUY EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH,

AND HAVING

NO MANUFACTURERS' PROFIT TO PAY

A CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,

392 Main Street,

(Gayoso Block,) MEMPHIS, TENN.

N. B.—Goods delivered free of charge to any part of the city. se5 3m

HARRIS, COCHRAN & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

No. 254 Front Street,

KEEP constantly on hand a large and well assorted stock of Flour, Meal, Bacon, Pork, Lard, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Bagging, Rope and Iron Ties, which they offer at the lowest market rates. au16

W. L. STEWART,

COTTON FACTOR

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 2 Bank Alley,

Near Madison Street, Memphis, Tenn.

Will attend promptly to the sale of Cotton and Produce, and fill orders for supplies for customers. au23 3m

J. J. RAWLINGS. J. L. WEBB. J. L. RAWLINGS.

J. J. RAWLINGS & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 254 Front Street.

UP STAIRS, - - - MEMPHIS, TENN.

We will sell all COUNTRY PRODUCE consigned to us. au13 3m

COTTON---COMMISSION.

RALPH WORMELEY,

(Late Wormeley, Pickett & Co.,)

COTTON FACTOR AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 316 Front street, Memphis.

I shall continue the Commission Business at the above stand, where I shall be happy to see all of my friends, many of whom I have served for twenty years, and now again place my services at their command, earnestly soliciting consignments of Cotton and other Produce, assuring them of my continued efforts to serve them faithfully, and to guard with zealous care their interests.

Supplies furnished, and liberal advances made on Consignments, by our Agent.

Maj. J. J. BUSBY, 274 Front St., Memphis

W. G. PATTERSON, of Grenada, Miss., oct11 tf Traveling Agent.

HUGH TORRANCE,

COTTON FACTOR

—AND—

Gen'l Commission Merchant,

NO. 10 JEFFERSON ST., TITUS BLOCK,

OPPOSITE COMMERCIAL HOTEL,

MEMPHIS, - - - - - TENNESSEE

sep16 1m

T. H. & J. M. ALLEN & CO.

193 Common Street, N. O.

THOS. H. ALLEN & CO.,

7 Monroe St., Memphis, Tenn.,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

se8 3m

J. T. FARGASON. J. B. TALBERT. C. C. CLAY
OF MISSISSIPPI, WITH

FARGASON & CLAY,

[Successors to Fargason, Cordes & Co.

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Cotton and Tobacco Factors,

AND GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 330 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, - - - TENN.

Cash advances made on consignments. Bagging, Rope and Supplies furnished. se8 6m

JOHN S. TOOF. CHAS. J. PHILLIPS. F. M. MAHAN

TOOF, PHILLIPS & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

And dealers in

Plantation & Family Supplies.

WINES AND LIQUORS,

No. 226 Front Street, Memphis

PARTICULAR attention paid to the storage and sale of Cotton on Commission. All consignments covered by our open Policy of Insurance, while in transit, unless otherwise instructed.

Our stock of Bagging, Rope, Iron Ties and Plantation Supplies is full and complete, and will always be furnished on as reasonable terms as can be had in the city.

TOOF, PHILLIPS & CO.,
sep1 No. 226 Front street.

F. LANE. J. H. MARTIN

F. LANE & CO.,

Cotton Factors

—AND—

General Commission Merchants,

Corner Union and Front Streets,

MEMPHIS, : : : : TENNESSEE

Liberal Cash Advances made on Consignments. au9

J. A. SHANE. DR. A. HARRIS.

SHANE, HARRIS & CO.,

(Successors to Shane, Bell & Co.,)

Cotton and Tobacco Factors,

GENERAL COMMISSION

And Forwarding Merchants,

254 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

LIBERAL advances on Consignments. Bagging, Rope and Ties furnished to customers. H. S. HARRIS & CO., No. 17 Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio. sep1 3m

S. M. NELSON. JNO. F. TITUS

NELSON & TITUS,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

No. 10 Jefferson street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

We are successors to the old firm of Titus & Co., and would be pleased to have their old customers continue their business with us. We also respectfully solicit a share of the business of the planters of the South. All Cotton consigned to us will be insured, unless otherwise instructed. se9

MEMPHIS, TENN., September 4, 1868.

On retiring from active business, I respectfully call attention to the above card, which contains the names of my own and my old partner's son, and solicit for them the patronage of my old customers and friends. I can always be found at their office, where I will be pleased to meet my old friends.

se6 2m F. TITUS.

E. B. WEBBER, JOHN W. WEBBER,
Fayette Co., Tenn. Fayette Co., Tenn.

E. B. WEBBER & BRO.,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

General Commission Merchants,

230 FRONT STREET, : MEMPHIS, TENN.

Consignments of Cotton, Tobacco and Grain solicited. Liberal advances made on consignments in store. Bagging, Rope and Plantation Supplies furnished at the lowest market rates. au1 3m

CHAS. COFFIN. HECTOR COFFIN.

COFFIN BROS.,

DEALERS IN

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,

392 Main Street,

(Gayoso Block,) MEMPHIS, TENN.

N. B.—Goods delivered free of charge to any part of the city. se5 3m

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—AND—

Commission Merchants,

No. 254 Front Street,

KEEP constantly on hand a large and well assorted stock of Flour, Meal, Bacon, Pork, Lard, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Bagging, Rope and Iron Ties, which they offer at the lowest market rates. au16

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—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 254 Front Street.

UP STAIRS, - - - MEMPHIS, TENN.

We will sell all COUNTRY PRODUCE consigned to us. au13 3m

COTTON---COMMISSION.

W. J. PORTER & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 142 Pearl Street, New York.

—REFER TO—

First National Bank, DeSoto Bank, Jackson Insurance Company, Memphis, Tenn.; First National Bank, John W. Allen, Banker, Nashville Tenn.; Thos. Eakin, Banker, New York; Baker & Co., Commission Merchants, Commercial Bank, Lafayette Bank, Dubois & Augur, Commission Merchants, Wm. Glenn & Sons, Grocers, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Liberal Cash Advances made on Consignments, by our Agent.

Maj. J. J. BUSBY, 274 Front St., Memphis

W. G. PATTERSON, of Grenada, Miss., oct11 tf Traveling Agent.

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm style of WORMELEY, PICKETT & CO., is dissolved—having expired by limitation on the 1st of July past.

Mr. Wm. S. Pickett remains in charge of the books, accounts and assets of the late firm, and is charged with the settlement and liquidation of its affairs.

RALPH WORMELEY,
W. S. PICKETT,
J. D. USSERY.

W. S. PICKETT & CO.,

(Successors to Wormeley, Pickett & Co.,)

Cotton Factors,

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Memphis, Tennessee.

AS liquidating partner of the late firm of Wormeley, Pickett & Co., I shall continue the Commission Business under the above style, and solicit consignments of Cotton and other Produce, on which liberal advances will be made when required. sep28 W. S. PICKETT.

M. L. MEACHAM. A. C. TREADWELL

MEACHAM & TREADWELL,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Grocers, Cotton Factors

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

NO. 9 UNION STREET,

Stonewall Block, - - Memphis, Tenn

REFERRING to the above card, it will be seen that we have completed our mammoth Storehouse, No. 9 Union street, "Stonewall Block," and are now opening up the largest and most varied stock of

Groceries and Plantation Supplies

Ever brought to this market. We will be pleased at all times to see and serve our old customers, and as many new as may favor us with a call. Returning thanks for the very liberal patronage extended to us for the last fifteen years, we hope by promptness in all things and strict attention to business to merit a continuation of the same.

Bagging, Rope and Iron Ties furnished at lowest market prices.

Our Mr. TREADWELL will give his entire attention to the sale of Cotton.

Our Mr. MEACHAM, one of the oldest Grocery Merchants in the city, will give his undivided attention to the Wholesale Grocery Department.

Call and see us; we will make it to your interest to trade with us. sep9 3m

T. B. NORMENT. A. P. GRAVES

NORMENT & GRAVES,

Cotton Factors

—AND—

General Commission Merchants,

No. 4 Howard's Row.

UP-STAIRS, : : : MEMPHIS, TENN

Bagging, Rope, Ties and Plantation Supplies furnished. au18-3m

VIRGIL V. MOORE, EDWIN WHITFIELD

MOORE, WHITFIELD & CO.

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

NO. 1 HOWARD'S ROW,

Cor. of Union and Front Sts., Memphis, Tenn.

Bagging, Rope and Iron Ties furnished to customers. Agents for the "Taylor Gin" and Owen's Several Cotton Cleaners. sep13 3m

NEWTON FORD. D. T. PORTER,
Form'ly of F. Lane & Co., Late Porter & Macrae
H. FURSTENHEIM, Late of Porter & Co.

NEWTON FORD & CO,

COTTON FACTORS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Grocers & Commission Merchants,

No. 17 Union Street,

LEE BLOCK, - - MEMPHIS, TENN

Mr. FORD will give special attention to Cotton and other Produce consigned to us. sep20 3m

J. W. DICKINSON. W. W. WILLIAMS.
DR. R. F. DICKINSON.

DICKINSON, WILLIAMS & CO.,

(Successors to J. W. Dickinson & Bro.,)

COTTON FACTORS,

General Commission & Produce Merch'ts,

210 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

We have a Warehouse of our own, in which we will handle all Cotton consigned to us, and we guarantee there shall be no unnecessary loss in weight. Bagging and Rope furnished our customers. Usual commissions charged. All consignments by river insured, unless otherwise instructed. Liberal advances made on consignments. sep4 3m

C. C. PARYER, B. FRANK HARBERT,
Late Vernon, Partee & Clay. Memphis, Tenn.
Capt. J. S. CARUTHERS,

—WITH—

PARTEE & HARBERT,

Cotton and Tobacco Factors,

AND GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

No. 290 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, : : : : TENNESSEE.

Cash advances made on consignments. Bagging, Rope and Supplies furnished. sep1 3m

New Firm.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the style of LEVY & SHARPE, for the transaction of a general Commission and Steamboat Agency business.

E. A. LEVY.
Memphis, Sept. 1, 1868. JAS. B. SHARPE.

CARD.

E. A. LEVY, Late Levy & Miller.
JAS. B. SHARPE, Late of Pine Bluff, Ark.

LEVY & SHARPE,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

—AND—

General Steamboat Agents,

No. 250 Front Street,

sept 1f MEMPHIS, TENN.

W. R. JUDSON, Mishawaka, Ind. J. C. ALEXANDER
T. H. JUDSON, R. G. MATTHEWS.

JUDSON & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

General Commission Merchants,

Rooms 35 & 36, Lee Block, Union street,

Memphis, Tenn.

Bagging, Rope and Iron Ties furnished to our customers. Also, all Cotton shipped to us will be covered by our open policy of insurance, unless otherwise instructed sep6 3m

J. C. NEELY. S. H. BROOKS. H. M. NEELY.

BROOKS, NEELY & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers

COTTON FACTORS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

PLANTATION SUPPLIES,

BOAT AND BAR STORES,

No. 276 Front Street,

(Between Court and Madison.)

MEMPHIS, : : : TENNESSEE.

se6 3m

BOOTS AND SHOES.

J. M. GOODBAR, J. R. S. GILLILAND,

GOODBAR & GILLILAND,

Exclusive Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES

HATS AND CAPS,

No. 201 Main Street, Webster Block,

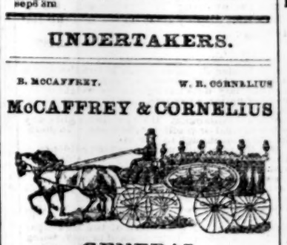
MEMPHIS, TENN.

Our Fall Stock is now complete, to which we invite the attention of all Merchants. sep6 3m

UNDERTAKERS.

B. McCAFFREY. W. R. CORNELIUS

McCAFFREY & CORNELIUS



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UNDERTAKERS

—AND—

EMBALMERS OF THE DEAD,

No 300 Second Street,

Near Monroe.

Memphis, - - Tennessee,

METALLIC Cases and Caskets and Wooden Coffins constantly on hand. ja9

WINES AND LIQUORS.

SCHOOLFIELD & HANAUER

WHOLESAL

GROCERS & LIQUOR DEALERS

And Manufacturers' Agents for

"Virginia Shot and Lead,"

"Schoenberger's Nails,"

And "Ohio River Salt,"

No. 256 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, - - - - TENN

sep10 1m

DRY GOODS.

WALKER BROS. & CO.,

Wholesale Agents for the Celebrated

NORWICH MOLDED COLLARS

MOLDED EQUAL IN EVERY RESPECT TO the Gray Collar, and is the only Paper Collar made that can be

Cleaned with Soap and Water

WITHOUT INJURING.

oct8 tf 229 MAIN STREET.

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST.

Cash! Cash!

WE are daily receiving very heavy shipments of

Fall and Winter Goods,

—EMBRACING—

English, French and American Dress Fabrics,
Southern Made Osnaburgs, Shirtings and Sheetings,
Cotton, Wool and Silk Hosiery and Gloves,
10, 11 and 12 1-4 Red Blankets,
an ton and all Wool Flannels,

—AND—

A General Assortment of Notions.

TERMS CASH.
ONE PRICE.
NO DEVIATION.

We have suspended ALL accounts (except to Merchants), and have reduced our prices. We sell FOR CASH, and hope no one will ask time on purchase. ROWELL, WOOD & CO.,
SOUTHERN PALACE,
sep3 3m 302 Main street

MUSICAL.

F. KATZENBACH

317

MAIN STREET,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Sheet Music, Music Books, Pianos, Organs and Melodeons, Musical Instruments and Musical Merchandise of every description.

Sole Agent for Steinway & Sons' Gold Medal Pianos, and Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs.

LOOKING GLASS AND PICTURE FRAMES made to order.

Mouldings of all styles, Oil Paintings, Chromos, and Pictures of every description, for sale.

Send for Descriptive Catalogue and Price List. Schools furnished at as low rates as at New York or New Orleans.

Orders from the country punctually attended to. Small packages of Strings and Sheet Music will be sent by mail if the approximate amount of cash accompanies the order. Large packages by express, C. O. D. au20

HARDWARE

ALLISON BROS.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

HARDWARE,

GUNS, CUTLERY, ETC.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

E. Carver & Co.'s Improved Cotton Gins,

MacNeale & Urban's Fire and Burglar Proof Safes,

Tennessee Charcoal and Kentucky Iron,

270 Front Street.

Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine our Stock, which we are now daily receiving, before making their purchases elsewhere. Our Stock is large and complete, embracing every variety in the GENERAL HARDWARE BUSINESS, and we feel assured that we can offer the Merchants superior inducements to trade with us. We are determined to suit them in prices. Come and see.

sep6 3m ALLISON BROS.

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MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,

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OF MEMPHIS.

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THEO. HOERNER,

Analytic and Manufacturing Chemist, Druggist and Apothecary,

54 and 56 Beal Street,

(North west corner of Second),

CHEMICAL ANALYSES of all descriptions made, and written reports furnished.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours.

Patent Medicines, Soaps, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, and everything pertaining to a first-class Drug Store. sep27 tf

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Cures all diseases of the Eye. A cure warranted in every case. Straighteus Crossed Eyes with perfect safety. Patients from a distance accommodated with board at moderate rates.

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TREATS DISEASES OF

Women & Children as Specialties.

OFFICE:

Corner Third and Madison Streets.

1y26 MEMPHIS, : : TENNESSEE.

DR. JAMES,

FORMERLY OF JAMES' LOCK HOSPITAL, Custom house street, New Orleans, (established 1850), for the last eight years located in Chicago, and celebrated throughout the country in the successful treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES, can be confidentially consulted at his office and parlors, 91 and 93 Randolph street corner of Dearborn street, or by letter Postoffice Drawer 5863.

Dr. JAMES treats CHRONIC, MERCURIAL SYPHILITIC, BLOOD and SKIN DISEASES, and all DISORDERS of a CONTAGIOUS VENEREAL CHARACTER—which he cures without the use of mercury, leaving the constitution pure, as only he can, but with his SECRETA-ZER, a positive cure for all humors and blood poisons.

ORGANIC WEAKNESS, such as SEMINAL WEAKNESS, NOCTURNAL and DIURNAL EMISSIONS, brought on by abuse of the organs, early indiscretions, excesses, or entailed hereditarily, causing loss of memory, confusion, depression, dimness of vision and oftentimes insanity, with a deplorable train of other symptoms, treated and radically cured by an infallible method, saving time and expense. All diseases peculiar to the sexual organs, of a private character, radically and permanently cured.

Old diseases of the most horrible class, where the blood has become poisoned, producing blotches on the face, small watery blisters, pains in the head and bones, ulcerated throat and nose, sores on the limbs and body, scrofula, together with an endless number of sufferings, effectually and permanently cured.

DR. JAMES is recommended by the press of the country, by professors of medical colleges, and by the medical profession generally. Those af